THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.--No. 43. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

MEXICO.

Rumored Franco-Austrian Treaty for the Withdrawal of the French Forces.

Austria to Supply their Places with One Hundred Thousand Troops.

Belgian and Hungarian Volunteers to Form the New Army of Occupation.

The Liberal Government at El Paso and Its Troubles.

Juarez and His Cabinet in Their New Capital.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Private letters received from Europe by Government ex-officials in this city state that a treaty was concluded between France and Austria last month, stipulating that the French troops shall be immediately withdrawn from Mexico; that Austria shall furnish one hundred thousand troops, if necessary, to take their place, fifteen thousand of which are to be dismounted cavalry, dragoons, or hussars, and that France shall furnish transportation and commissary stores for them until landed on Mexican soil.

These troops are to be raised by volunteering, if possible, in Belgium and Hungary, and to be commanded by regular officers in the Austrian service.

It is further stated that the Austrian Emperor will induce Hungarian volunteering by promising to restore a portion of their old laws and nearly all their confiscated estates. The next steamer is expected to bring confirmatory despatches from our French and Austrian Ministers.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL STATUS OF THE LIBERALS.

EL PASO, TEXAS, OPPOSITE EL PASO, MEXICO, January 24.—President Juarez and suite arrived in El Paso first about the 15th day of August last, where they remained until the 12th day of November. The French entered Chihuahua soon after Juarez departed, about six hundred strong, commanded by Captain Billat. The people of El Paso did not receive their distinguished President in a manner becoming his rank and services, but rather gave him the cold shoulder.

In fact, at that time there was considerable French feeling here, assisted and encouraged by the resident curate, who, of course, was thoroughly convinced of the justice of the French invasion, and the stability of the Government by them established. A portion of the citizens, including the family of the curate, left El Paso, fearing the wrath of Juarez, and the latter was spoken of in terms not at all complimentary. Shortly after the arrival of the President and suite quiet was again restored, confidence returned, and with it the fugitives who had so precipitately fled on the approach of liberal principles. The good order which followed the advent of the President, and the entire absence of anything like revenge on his part, soon produced a remarkable change—the very persons who had been his revilers and traducers became his warmest admirers.

A change came o'er the spirit of their dreams, and they soon discovered that the abused and outraged Juarez was a man of eminent ability, of unswerving integrity, and a true patriot; one who came not to destroy but to build up; one who came appealing to the noblest feelings of honor, and determined to maintain them to the bitter end. From this period commenced the greatest revolution in sentiment that has ever been witnessed in this part of the republic.

JUAREZ RETURN TO CHIHUAHUA.

Upon the evacuation of Chihuahua by the French, Juarez, ever mindful of his cause, determined at once to return, which he did. He left El Paso with scarcely an enemy, but with many fond regrets.

THE EVACUATION OF CHIHUAHUA BY THE FRENCH at this time, although wondered at in the East was not at all surprising to us here. In the first place the French troops had been greatly demoralized, and desertions were so numerous that the entire loss of the army of occupation was at one time feared.

The spirit of liberty and love of free institutions pervades the breasts of the French also, and, being for the first time so near to American soil, they were determined to take advantage of the opportunity; they fled in all directions, to Sonora, Sinaloa, and a small portion came this way. They are now scattered all over the country. About thirty reached this place, and most of them have enlisted in the 5th Infantry, United States Army, stationed at Fort Bliss. They are heartily tired of the war, and were in ecstacies of delights at beholding the flag of free America.

From what can be gathered from the French deserters here it is evident that the army generally has no heart in the war, but, on the contrary, are more friendly disposed towards the maintenance of free principles; but the iron heel of despotism, which knows no law but might, has thus far controlled their sentiments and obtains by force that which it cannot accomplish by an appeal to an unrestrained judgment.

SECOND RETIREMENT OF JUAREZ FROM CHIHUAHUA.

Soon after the President returned to Chihuahua he learned that the French were advancing again from the South, with new troops, recently arrived, to permanently occupy the place. As he had no force with which to maintain his position he again started for El Paso, and arrived about December 14, where he still remains. The French, before entering Chihuahua the second time, were encountered at Paral by a detachment of Mexicans, when a slight skirmish occurred, which served to delay them temporarily, and the Mexicans then retired.

The French are reported to have in Chihuahua now eight hundred picked troops, and they are fortifying the place for permanent occupation. No other French troops are in the vicinity, the nearest being at Durango, over four hundred miles distant.

A DIFFERENT RECEPTION AT EL PASO.

The last arrival of the President and his reception by the citizens of El Paso was so different from the first that it is worthy of note. On the present occasion he was met outside of the town by a cavalcade of citizens, and not a few carriages, filled with the *elite* of the place; shouts and vivas rent the air and great enthusiasm prevailed. Since then Juarez has been gradually and surely gaining in the affections of the people, but whether permanently or not it is impossible to say. Such manifestations certainly are not dictated from policy; for the Government is poor, it has no rewards to give, but must ask assistance from its friends.

The lower order of the Mexicans are very ignorant and time-serving, and have not sufficient intelligence to understand or appreciate the principles involved in the controversy; certainly very little constancy can be expected of them. But the more intelligent classes of the community have displayed recently great attachment to Juarez, and the noble cause he represents. Without doubt the policy of the President, his determination, and unfaltering adherence to principle, together with his unswerving faith in the justice of his cause, have wrought a change in the minds of large numbers who were hitherto unaccustomed to witness such noble traits of character.

LIVELY TIMES IN EL PASO.

The town of El Paso has become rejuvenated in a social point of view. It has to a great extent shaken off the ancient prejudices and antiquated customs that have surrounded it for a century at least. The ladies, instead of being barred within their respective castles, day and night, from the vulgar gaze of manly eyes, now walk, ride, dance, sing, and have a good time generally; in fact, at present, paseos are the order of the day, and dancing the order of the night. On the 16th of September (the Mexican Fourth of July), a grand ball was given to the President in the house of one of the most prominent citizens—a relation of the aforesaid curate, and formerly suspected of strong French sympathies; but on this occasion all met freely and cordially, and received Juarez with every demonstration of delight.

The ball passed off with great *eclat*. Since then numerous parties have been given, and geniality and general good feeling are beginning to prevail. The American officers and citizens from this side of the river are always specially invited and generally attend. This much has the President accomplished in a social point of view: he has grappled with ignorance and burst the barriers of an ancient but contemptible bigotry. He is gradually infusing liberal principles where previously prejudice reigned supreme. He is laboring to kindle the spirit of liberty and arouse a generous emulation. He is endeavoring to destroy ignorance and to establish enlightenment and toleration. To accomplish this he is striking at the root of the evil.

CHARACTER OF JUAREZ.

Our great internecine struggle was a calamity to Mexico even more than to ourselves, and its happy conclusion is by none more highly appreciated than by President Juarez, who sees in the result of our contest a new era dawning for Mexico. He is emphatically a representative man, and the principles which he loves and cherishes, although vindicated on other soil, swell his heart with joy and pride at the grandeur of our triumph. No one that knows him well can fail to admire his character. Temporarily beaten, but not vanquished; poor in resources, but rich in the noble principles which actuate him; occasionally sad, but never despairing nor doubting, he presents a remarkable example of fortitude and endurance under circumstances that would pall the stoutest heart.

HIS CABINET MINISTERS

are also men of great ability and eminent capacity. Senor Lerdo de Tejada, Secretary of State, has been for years one of the most prominent men in Mexico, and for quickness of perception and penetrating discernment has no superior in the country.

Senor Iglesias is the Secretary of the Treasury, but as that institution is not plethoric at the present time his duties are not very onerous. He is a gentleman of fine attainments and exalted patriotism. He is laboring assiduously to replenish the exchequer, and if he succeeds will have accomplished more than even a Chase or McCulloch is capable of.

At the present time Senor Iglesias is translating the President's message into Spanish, that it may be extensively circulated. President Juarez is much pleased with the document, particularly the reference to the Monroe doctrine. He has great hopes of ultimate assistance from the United States; he considers it inevitable; and as the Government has always maintained this doctrine inviolable heretofore, it is reasonably expected that it will never depart from the course of action so generally pursued.

JUAREZ'S FORCES.

Juarez has with him about five hundred men, officers and soldiers. They are at present quartered on the plaza in El Paso, and are daily performing military exercises—drilling, and evidently preparing for something. It is understood that he has now in this vicinity one thousand eight hundred men, who are being rapidly put in a state of efficiency. Since their last return they have been completely fitted out with clothing from the sutler's store on this side of the river, and present a very respectable appearance, as most of the clothing consists of United States uniforms. They might be taken for Uncle Sam's veritables.

THE FRENCH FORCES AT CHIHUAHUA.

A large portion of General Patoni's troops are still hovering around in the vicinity of Chihuahua endeavoring to cut the communications of the French with Durango. It is rumored that Zacatecas is in possession of the Liberals also. The President has no fear of the advance of the French to this point. As they are fortifying Chihuahua, it is not probable that they will make their appearance here, but are rather content to hold what they have. If they come they will be warmly received by the troops in El Paso, most of whom are veterans of the war, and as they are being rapidly equipped they can make a good fight; besides, nearly all the Americans hereabouts are likewise ready to take a hand, and as most of them are discharged California volunteers, they are not to be despised.

General Mejia, who recently returned from Paris, where he was a prisoner for some time, has reported to the President. He has been appointed Secretary of War.

THE FRENCH EXPECTED AT EL PASO.

We are expecting lively times here soon, particularly if the French come, and you can rest assured that there will be a fight, and a good one. The French cannot take El Paso with the force they have at present. If the enemy does not make an advance in this direction, Juarez will assume the offensive and attack Chihuahua. He is confident of success, and not without reason. With Juarez re-established in his legitimate rights as President of the Mexican Republic the United States would have a faithful ally, a true friend, and one whose admiration for our great country and its institutions is only equalled by his ardent attachment to the same great principles.—*New York Herald.*

More Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

The New York *Herald*, of this morning has the following special despatches from Washington:—

'CABINET CHANGES—ANTICIPATED ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

"Senator Harlan's resignation of the Secretaryship of the Interior Department is still a topic of speculation, and generally hoped for. Those named as his probable successors have decreased in number, until the choice is said to lie between Governor Randall, of the Post Office Department, and Senators Cowan and Doolittle.

"The two latter are considered especially desirous of aiding the Presidential reconstruction proposition in Congress, and it is not deemed likely that they would accept a place in the Cabinet unless especially urged so to do. The field is thus clear to Randall, whose appointment is considered sure whenever the change is made. The time of Harlan's resignation still remains in doubt. He is known to have expressed to a Western Congressman of his own political ilk, a day or two ago, his intention not to remain much longer.

"Men that are in the most eligible places for understanding the President's mind upon the subject, assume that he is only awaiting the ostracism of Tennessee as a State, which is evidently the plan of the Reconstruction Committee, to invite such of the Cabinet ministers as are in known accordance with that decision to vacate their places. If this policy is to obtain, Harlan, Stanton, and Speed will have soon to bid a long farewell to their ministerial greatness."

THE FENIANS

The War Congress in Pittsburg—The Whole Country Sending Forth Campaigners with the Sinews of War—General Sweeney on Hand-Grave Work for the Week—Fenian Movements Elsewhere, Etc.

PITTSBURG, February 18.—The delegates are pouring into Pittsburg to-day in hundreds. They can be seen proceeding hurriedly through the streets as they arrive, to secure hotel accommodation.

THE WESTERN MEN IN FORCE WITH THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The western members are here in full force, every delegate the bearer of a larger amount of money, to be presented towards the grand military fund which is to be raised.

GENERAL SWEENEY AND PRESIDENT ROBERTS ON HAND—THE FUTURE.

General Sweeney and President Roberts have just arrived, and are stopping at the Monongahela House. They are in high spirits, and highly pleased with their tour. Arrangements have been made to extend their mission yet nine days longer. The Senators are on hand, and to-morrow one of the most important assemblages of Irishmen which has ever been held will meet at Masonic Hall, Third street, to deliberate and make arrangements for final movements.

UNITED STATES VETERANS THE RULING ELEMENT.

Every State is represented so far, and hundreds of delegates are still expected. Senator Michael Scanlan has arrived to-day, accompanied by the Chicago delegation. They are five, earnest-looking fellows, and all military men. The peculiar element of this Convention is, that it is almost exclusively composed of men who have seen service in the field all through the late war.

HEAVY DELEGATION FROM MANHATTAN CIRCLES.

New York city, the stronghold of Mr. O'Mahony, is well represented. Captain McGee is present from the Wolf Tone, John W. Maguire, Esq., and Captain John Warren from the George Washington and General Sweeney circles. The "John A. Logan Military Circle" is represented by General Tevis. Colonel Michael Murphy, of New York, Speaker of the House of Representatives under the Philadelphia Constitution, is busily engaged preparing papers, documents, etc., for to-morrow.—*New York Herald.*

Letter of Mr. B. Doran Killian to Alderman Goodwin, of Ottawa, C. W.

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, No. 32 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, February 12.—My Dear Secretary:—A Convention of the Orange Societies of the Canadas is announced to be held in your city under the ban of English law, and is notoriously used as an instrument of insult and persecution against our Irish brethren of the Provinces. A collection of its Lodges at his time, taken in connection with its past history and the arming of its allies in Ireland, will materially excite the anxious interest of Irishmen everywhere, and nowhere more than in the United States. It will revive recollections which should be buried, and excite passions only too eager for such an evidence of fanaticism beyond our frontier. In every point of view it is an ill-judged inroad on the internal peace of your people, and a constructive menace to the feelings of good neighborhood, sought to be preserved for them in this country under adverse circumstances.

Should the convention be held I augur increased difficulty. Should it be given up, I anticipate a recedence of much of the indignation created by the St. Albans raid, former Orange outrages, and late proceedings of Gowan & Co. Whether it be held or not, is it not quite time for the well-disposed, order-loving of Canada to see that the Battle of the Boyne, with new accessions, be not reproduced? They who continue or countenance an Old World feud on this continent, cannot object if extraneous elements attempt a reversal of the Old World decision.

Depend upon it, however we Irish Americans favor self-government north of us, and reprobate tendencies hostile to it, we are determined to encourage our countrymen to any extent which may prove necessary for their protection against extra-judicial intimidation or fanatical violence. They shall not be insulted or injured in their class character with impunity, we looking on. Assaults on them are assaults on us, and out of our strength we shall spare enough to protect their weakness.

I address you, my dear sir, with a view of calling your attention, as a local magistrate of Ottawa, to the gross infelicity of this Orange gathering. Your association with the Irish element is a further and better reason. While we are repressing the spirit of filibusterism here, it is surely not too much to ask that your population meet us in like mood, and repress their fanatics and strife sowers. Be this as it may, reciprocity of feeling must take the place of commercial reciprocity, or there will be more of warning than of comfort in the future history of the Provinces.

Hoping to see you soon, I am, dear sir, very respectfully, yours, B. DORAN KILLIAN.

To James Goodwin, Esq., Alderman, city of Ottawa, Canada West.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Alfred Burtis pleaded guilty to having committed an assault and battery on Officer Start, which resulted in the escape of a prisoner whom the officer then had in custody. He was sentenced to two weeks in the County Prison.

Charles Huston was charged with assault and battery on Patrick Doyle and Philip Brogan. The assault and battery occurred on a Sunday night, at the tavern of James Sullivan, at the corner of Richmond street and the Reading Railroad. From the testimony it appeared that the defendant, with three companions, came in, and soon raised a disturbance with the prosecutors. They were badly beaten by Huston, who was aided by his friends. They used not only their fists, but bottles also.

After evidence for the Commonwealth the defense withdrew the plea of not guilty as to the charge of assault and battery on Brogan, and entered a plea of guilty, and called witnesses to show that there was a general drunken fight, which was provoked by Doyle, whom Huston struck only after Doyle had thrown a glass at his head. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Thomas Green, John McDowell, and John Stafford pleaded guilty to the larceny of six boxes of candles, worth $7·50, the property of Captain Thomas Loomer, on whose brig, lying at the wharf, they were employed.

Adolph Weil was charged with the burglary of goods to the value of $56·51, the property of Emanuel Reinheimer. Reinheimer testified that he had entrusted the goods to Weil to sell on commission. He did not return the goods nor did he make any return of sales. On trial.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED ENGRAVER.—The New York papers record the death of George W. Hatch, one of the oldest engravers in the country. He was for a great many years a member of the firm of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, who forty years ago, and for a long time after, did the larger part of the bank note engraving of the United States. In 1858 this firm united with a number of others of a later origin to form the American Bank Note Company, which, for a time, concentrated the whole business of bank note engraving in itself.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Important Gold Deposit Case.

BALTIMORE, February 19.—In the case of A. S. Abel & Co., proprietors of the Baltimore *Sun* vs. The Chesapeake Bank, to recover three thousand dollars (a special gold deposit), decided to-day, Judge Martin, of the Superior Court, on the prayers of counsel, instructing the jury, that if they believed an agreement had been made by John Habblestine, Abel & Co.'s agent, as testified by him, that the deposit in coin, under such circumstances as proven, was made and assented to by defendants, then the jury must find in favor of the plaintiffs, Abel & Co., for the full market value of said $3000 at the time, 28th of May, 1864, when it was demanded from the bank, with six per cent. interest on the aggregate amount; but if the jury believed no such custom existed among the banks as that of receiving deposits in coin as above referred to, then plaintiffs were only entitled to $3000, original deposit in lawful currency. The case now goes to the jury for final argument and decision, with no doubt of Abel & Co. recovering the full value of their gold at the premium thereon when checked for.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Billiards.

KAVANAGH DEFEATED BY ROBERTS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 17.—In the English game of billiards played last night between Kavanagh, the American champion, and Roberts, the English champion, the latter was victorious by sixty points.

THE TOURNAMENT IN MEMPHIS.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 14.

The billiard tournament commenced to-night, and will be continued five nights longer. A large crowd was present, and considerable interest was manifested. The first game was a carom game, on a four pocket table, between Frederick A. Myers, of Memphis, and Melvin Foster, of New York, in which Myers was the victor by over two hundred points. Myers' runs were 140, 146, 11, 32, 19, 18, 15, 14, 13, 13. Foster's best runs were 42, 37, 25, 19, 12, 10, 10. Myers' average was about 17⅙ on the tournament game.

At the conclusion of the tournament game, John Roberts, the champion of England, and Dudley Kavanagh played a fancy full American four-balled pocket-game of five hundred points, which resulted in favor of Roberts by about twenty-five points. Roberts made runs of 50, 51, 50, 28, 27, 27, 51, 22, 19, 17, 14, 15, 11, and 10. Kavanagh's highest run was 70. The second tournament game will come off to-morrow between Harry Choate, of Cincinnati, and James Barrett, of Memphis, to be followed by the third between Melvin Foster, of New York, and Charles Guthers, of Memphis.

THE DEERY-M'DEVITT MATCH TO COME OFF NEXT MARCH.

The arrangements for this match have at length been concluded, and the hall secured. The game, which is of course to be the usual one of 1500 points, caroms, will be played in the Cooper Institute, on the 13th of March. The next competitor for the honor of the championship of this country will be Joseph Dion, of Canada, who, if he is successful, will have to encounter Louis Fox, of Rochester.

The Prize Ring.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH BROKEN OFF.

The proposed match for the pugilistic championship of the United States, between John Woods, of Boston, and William M. Davis, of California, has been brought to a close by an unexpected difficulty between the parties as to the place of the fight. Woods objected to fighting in this country, and proposed New Brunswick, on account of its nearness and accessibility, while Davis favored the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., to which locality his opponent objected, on account of the cost of travel, and because his backers were not willing to have the fight come off in the States.

Neither party being willing to yield in the matter, Woods proposed, as a dernier resort, that the fight should come off in a room within four weeks. To this Davis refused to agree, saying that such a meeting was not in accordance with the rules of the P. R. There being no possibility of agreement, the money already deposited for the match was drawn, and the affair declared broken off. Davis' challenge to fight any man in America for from $1000 to $2000 a side still remains open for acceptance.

The Turf.

THE SARATOGA MEETING.

The entries for the principal stakes to be run for at Saratoga in July next were closed on the 1st. An unusually large number of fine horses have been entered, and everything points to the forthcoming meeting as one of the most extensive and interesting ever held in this country. No less than twenty-six of the best thoroughbreds in America are to compete for the Saratoga cup. The value of the stakes is $1000, with $50 entrance money added; so that the whole amount to be run for this year will be $2300.

Among the entries are Mr. John Hunter's five-year-olds, Arcola and Kentucky, the winner of the cup last year; Colonel Buford's four-year-olds, Delaware and Onward; Messrs. Bowen and Hall's four-year-old, Baltimore, who won the St. Leger at Paterson last year; Mr. R. W. Cameron's Warminster, a horse recently imported from the English turf, and highly esteemed there; Mr. Alexander's Norwich, Ansel, and Bay Dick, all four-year-olds; and other distinguished horses.

There have never been so many splendid thorough-breds entered for a race in this country, and the race will be looked upon with the greatest interest. For the Sequel Stakes, run for at the same meeting, there are twenty-five entries. The Saratoga Stakes for two-year-olds for 1867 closed with twenty-six, and the Trappers' Stakes for three-year-olds for 1868 with fifty-two entries. Such unprecedentedly numerous entries of horses for those stakes afford most convincing evidence of the popularity of racing in the North, and a guarantee of its future prosperity.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court of Arkansas, lately in session at Little Rock, has declared the test oath of voters, passed by the Legislature in 1864, unconstitutional.

RECOVERY OF SPECIE.—The Lynchburg *News* says that the efforts in which John M. Speed, Esq., of that city, has been for some time engaged for recovering certain specie claimed by the Virginia banks, are likely to prove successful. The amount in question is about $100,000.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF ALICE AND PHŒBE CARY.—Robert Cary, the father of two of our most highly esteemed female authors, died on Sunday last, in the eightieth year of his age. He was a fine, intelligent old man, and a true patriot. His farm became quite celebrated, as "Clovernook," near Pittsburg, through the writings of his daughter Alice.

DEATH OF AN OLD SERVANT.—Aaron Dupee, aged 78 years, for a long time a faithful colored servant of the late Hon. Henry Clay, died at Ashland, Kentucky, on the 6th instant. He was born in Hanover county, Virginia, and came to Kentucky about the close of the last century, in the family of the mother of Mr. Clay. He accompanied the great statesman in all his travels in Europe, and was with him during the long time he served in public office.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

Remission of Duties.

A large number of appeals, from persons claiming from the Treasury the remission or return of duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, have accumulated and been delayed, in order that some rules of practice governing these cases might be established. The law imposes a duty upon the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe these regulations; and in pursuance of this law, and on account of the great and increasing amount of money flowing out from the Treasury annually for the repayment of Internal Revenue taxes erroneously or illegally assessed and collected, or excessive in amount, as well as for the payment of claims for drawback for bonded goods under the Internal Revenue accounts, Mr. McCulloch has decided that all such claims shall, after having been thoroughly examined by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, pass through the regular course of settlement in the offices of the accounting officers of the Treasury, in the same manner as all other expenditures for the Government.

The National Debt, and How to Pay It.

The statement originally made by the Controller of the Currency, showing the ease with which the national debt may be paid by a tax of ten cents per pound on all cotton raised in the United States, is attracting much attention. It is shown that we enjoy a monopoly of cotton raising, and in no other way can a sinking fund be so easily raised. Others favor a Constitutional amendment reversing the Constitutional provision inhibiting export taxation. Senator Dixon introduced a proposition for such an amendment at the last season, which failed. He will introduce a similar proposition again this season.

The Richmond "Examiner."

It is known that on Saturday Lieutenant-General Grant refused to revoke the order suppressing the Richmond *Examiner*, expressing himself in decided terms against the publication of a certain class of articles in Southern papers, as calculated to do irremediable mischief.

On Sunday, however, Mr. Pollard was officially informed by an officer of General Grant's staff that the order would be revoked. The course of that paper will, in the future, be less liable to objection.

General Grant will, however, take care that no newspaper shall be published containing sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and the publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostile feeling between the people of different sections of the country will not be tolerated. The circular to this effect, dated February 17, is addressed to Department Commanders, who are required to give such information, with a view to the suppression of newspapers of that character. There is no distinction as to North and South.

The Freedmen's Bill.

There was a Cabinet meeting at ten o'clock to-day, and no visitors were admitted up-stairs. Meantime the report prevails that the business for which the President called them together has reference to the amendatory Freedmen's Bill.

It seems from present appearances that Congress and the country will not much longer be kept in doubt as to his action on that measure.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company have completed their track from this city to Loveland, and the first train passed over the road on Saturday.

The saddlery and harness store of McCallum Brothers, on Main street, was burned yesterday. The loss is $20,000, with an insurance of $5000.

From Carbon County.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., February 19.—The Republicans of Carbon county have selected General Charles Albright and ex-Sheriff Amos Reizie as delegates to the next State convention. They are both in favor of the Hon. J. K. Moorhead for Governor.

The President on Southern Elections.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The following letter to Hon. John Purcell, member of our State Senate, has been on hand some time. It expressed what could hardly have been doubted by any one conversant with the President's views and policy, to wit.:—his desire to see the Government of New Orleans placed in the hands of those to whom the laws of the State have confided it:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—Sir:—Your letter of the 19th ultimo has been received by me, and in answer thereto I would state that the military authorities will not interfere in any way with an election for city officers in New Orleans which may take place in accordance with existing laws, or in conformity with regulations prescribed by the State Legislature, and which will insure the election of loyal men to the office referred to in your letter. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. John Purcell.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, February 19, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices steady. Government bonds, as we have noticed for several days past, continue in good demand at full prices, with sales of 5-20s at 103¼; 7·30s at 99¼; and 6s of 1881 at 104½. 94¾ was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are unchanged. New City 6s sold at 91¾@92.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list, and prices looking up. About 3500 shares of Reading sold at 50¾@51¼, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 36¾@35¼, an advance of ½; common do. at 25½, an advance of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 30¼, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 119½@120, an advance of 1½; and North Pennsylvania at 37, no change; 55¾ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 31½ for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 63 for West Philadelphia; 33¾ for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 23 for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 28¾, and Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 31½. 204 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 62 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55½ for Union.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 15¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400	U S 5 20s 62 c..	103¼	100 sh	Catawissa pf..	37
$100	do.........	103¼	100 sh	do....b30.	37
$18000	U S 7·30s.June	99¼	100 sh	do.....b80	35¾
$1000	do....June	99¼	100 sh	do.........	35¾
$300	do.....July	99¼	300 sh	do..b5.lots	36¼
$100	City 6s new....	91¾	100 sh	do......s30	36¼
$500	do....mun	92	100 sh	do	36¼
$100	Sch Nav Loan..	83	200 sh	do..lots s10	37
100 sh	Reading....s5	51	100 sh	do.........	37
500 sh	do.b5wn lts	51	800 sh	do lots..b15	37¼
100 sh	do......s5..	51	100 sh	do.......b5	37
100 sh	do.........	51	200 sh	Cata com..lots	25½
200 sh	do.....lots	51	100 sh	Phil & Erie...	30¼
200 sh	do int s5wn	51	100 sh	do.........	30
100 sh	do.... s5..	51	22 sh	Cam & Am...	119½
100 sh	do.ints5wn	51	143 sh	do.....lots.	120
700 sh	do..lots b30	51¼	5 sh	do..s5wn..	120
100 sh	do....s5wn	51	2 sh	N Penna......	37
100 sh	do.........	51	200 sh	do lts..s30	37
300 sh	do b30..	51 1-16	300 sh	Ocean c	15¾
100 sh	do.ints5wn	51	9 sh	Mech Bank...	28¾
100 sh	do.........	51	5 sh	M & M Bk....	31½
100 sh	do...b5int	51	100 sh	Fulton Coal...	7
100 sh	do...... b5	51	500 sh	do..b5.lots	7
100 sh	do.......b5	50⅞	500 sh	StNch Cl ls b30	8¼
2 sh	Lehigh Nav..	52¼			

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold........................	136¾	137¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s............	130	131
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	125½	126
Pennsylvania Currency	24	25
New York Exchange..................	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M..............137¼ 12 M..................137¼
11 A. M..............137 1 P. M...............137

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 6@7 per cent., with balances loaned over night among brokers at 5 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best bills 7@7½, good 8@9, and on long list at 10@15 per cent.

"In Exchange nothing doing. The supply of Southern bills is better. Leading Sterling is held at 107¾@108, and Francs 5·27½@5·22½."

"The share market is feverish and the business wholly confined to speculating brokers and professional operators. The market continues to be manipulated by cliques loaded with stocks, and who still hope by an appearance of activity and by spasmodic advances, to create a market for property which under the operation of national laws is steadily relapsing into the slough of floating debt from which it was temporarily rescued by business growing out of the Rebellion. Cotton, corn, coal, iron, in short, all commodities, tend to the prices for which they sold before the war, and every movement is toward liquidation. In the face of this downward commercial tide, which at any moment may be converted into a flood before which values will be swept with a violence unknown even in this country of panics, an attempt is being made by speculators, who have grown rich upon the former necessities of the treasury, to stimulate a new advance in stocks which will enable them to escape the losses sure to fall upon those who hold property in a form where it must be fatally injured by a restoration of the labor of the country to the pursuits of peace."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"The Money Market has ruled very quiet to-day, and there is no change in its condition. The demand for money is active, and the market generally is close, but there is no particular pressure felt, and the bankers are accommodating good customers at 10 per cent. per annum; but low grade paper is generally rejected. Street rates are 12@14 per cent. per annum, according to the quality of the paper. Eastern Exchange is in fair demand, and firm at 1-10 discount to par buying, and par to 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers at par. There is but a limited demand for money at present by pork-packers, but the accumulations of grain and other produce at this point absorb the funds of bankers more rapidly than they desire. Meanwhile capitalists at the East are unwilling at present to invest their funds in the West, either by way of purchase or loan, and the result is the season's product has to be carried entirely by Western capital. It cannot be expected, therefore, that we will have an easy money market till the opening of navigation."

Philadelphia Cattle Maket.

FEBRUARY 19.—The receipts of Beef Cattle are large this week, reaching about 2000 head. The market continues very dull and prices rather lower; extra Pennsylvania and Western selling at 15@16c.; fair to good at 13@14½c., and common at 10@12½c. per lb., as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

105 head Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 12@15½.
80 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 10@15.
54 " Hope & Co., Western 12@14½.
80 " J. A. Chain & Brother, Penna., 10@16.
80 " J. S. Kirk, Lanc. co. and Western, 13@16.
100 " P. Hathaway, Lanc. and Chester co., 13@16.
85 " P. McFillen, Western, 12@15.
26 " Christie & Wildey, Lancaster co., 13@14½.
18 " J. A. Christie, Western, 14@15½.
50 " Owen Smith, Pennsylvania, 13@15½.
36 " A. Kennedy, Chester county, 12@15½.
53 " A. McArdle, Western, 6@7 gross.
25 " B. F. McFillen, Western, 6@7½ gross.
100 " James McFillen, Western, 14@15.
60 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 13@14.
85 " Ullman & Bochman, Western, 14@15½.
280 " Mooney & Smith, Western and Pa., 13@15.
40 " Mooney & Brother, Western, 5@6½ gross.
75 " Shomberg & Frank, Lanc. co., 12@14.

Hogs are scarce. 1200 head sold at the different yards at from $13·50@14·50 the 100 lbs. net.

Cows are dull. 160 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at $30@80 for springers, and $40@100 ₩ head for milch cows.

Sheep are in fair demand at former rates. 8000 head arrived and sold at from 6@7c. ₩ lb. gross, as to condition and quality.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 19.—Business has been excessively dull to-day, owing to the rain, and the attendance at the Corn Exchange was very slim.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $32·50 ₩ ton, but there is nothing doing.

Prime Cloverseed is scarce, and in fair demand, but inferior is dull, and not wanted; small sales at $7@7·50 for fair and choice lots. Timothy is almost at a stand; we quote at $4·25. Flaxseed is taken on arrival at $3@3·05.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $6·25@7 for superfine; $7·50@8·50 for extras; $8@9 for Northwestern extra family; $9@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands; among the sales we noticed 600 barrels Northwestern extra family at $8·50@9; 100 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $9·25; 100 barrels Indiana choice do. do. at $11·75; and 100 barrels superfine at $6·50. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues as dull as ever, but prices are without essential change; sales of 2000 bushels red at $2@2·25 for common and prime; white ranges from $2·25 to $2·50. Rye cannot be quoted over 85 cents. Corn is scarce, and better; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 69@70 cents. Oats are quiet, with small sales at 47 cents.

In Whisky but little doing; we quote Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2·24@2·25.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Revenue, Credit, and Securities of the Government.

From the Times.

The internal revenue of the National Treasury averaged $6,830,828 in each of the past two weeks, and will amount to about five million dollars in the week now closing.

Thus far in the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1865, the income of the Government from this increasingly prolific source has been a trifle over $206,000,000, or equal to a weekly average of $6,242,424—a rate which, carried through the remaining nineteen weeks of the year, would make the aggregate of the year's revenue, from internal taxation alone, $324,606,048, or over one hundred and thirteen million dollars more than the internal revenue in the last fiscal year, and nearly three times that of the year ending with June 30, 1864. The following are the comparative figures:—

Internal Revenue of the Government in the fiscal years

	1863-4	1864-5	1865-6.
Grand total..	$117 145 749	$211 120 529	$324,606,048

We give the official returns for 1863-4, and 1864-5. We make up the total for 1865-6, from the semi-official returns for thirty-three weeks, and take the weekly average for this period to enable us to give an approximate estimate of the revenue for the whole of the current fiscal year. The indications are that the actual result will be handsomely ahead of our estimate. Assuming the latter, however, as a reliable basis of comparison, we find that it exceeds the calculations of the Treasury Department by fifty-two and a half million dollars; the income of the last fiscal year by $113,485,419; and that of the year ending June 30, 1864, by $207,460, 299, or nearly as much as the total revenue for the whole of the year ending June 30, 1865.

The customs revenue (in coin) of the Government through the port of New York, has been $2,641,000 thus far in the current week, making $7,232,000 since the first instant; $19,702,000 since the 1st of January, 1866; and $85,429,000 since the commencement of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1865. This is equal to a weekly average of nearly $2,600,000, or a yearly aggregate of about $135,000,000 in gold, worth, at the present market value of the precious metal, $187,125,000 in currency. The most reliable estimates of the customs revenue of the Government, through all the ports of the country, place the aggregate as high as $180,000,000 in gold for the whole of the current fiscal year, which, at the ruling market price, would be equal to $247,500,000 in currency. This would make the grand income of the National Treasury from internal revenue and customs duties, for the year ending with June 30, 1866, equivalent to about five hundred and seventy-two million dollars in currency.

Granting that the aggregate expenses of the Government will reach $350,000,000 (a very liberal estimate indeed) in the current fiscal year, the anticipated revenue, as indicated above, would meet all the disbursements and leave considerably over two hundred million dollars to be applied to the reduction of the public indebtedness, in such form and manner as would be most in harmony with the judicious policy of Secretary McCulloch.

In view of these significant "facts and figures," and of the very manifest disposition of Congress to render all possible aid to the Secretary of the Treasury in his gigantic labor of adjusting the national finances to "the new order of things," the inspiriting financial strength and credit of the Government are indisputable, and becoming more and more clearly recognized day after day. Indirect evidence of this is furnished by the strong downward tendency of gold, and the steady rise in the market value of the public funds. The fall in gold from the highest price, thus far in the current year, is fully seven per cent. On the other hand, there has been a notable improvement in the national stocks since the opening of the year, not only in regard to the vastly increased investment demand developed by the low prices ruling in December, but also as shown in the actual advance on those prices.

The rise in the value of the public securities has not lessened the eagerness of buyers to purchase them. On the contrary, it would seem to have had a directly opposite effect. Within the past few days, the volume of business operations in the Government bonds and notes has been very large, on a rapidly advancing market. The inquiry has been unusually comprehensive, running on all the six and five per cent. coin-bearing stocks, as well as on the Seven-thirties, compound interest notes, and certificates of indebtedness.

The heaviest transactions have been in the Five-twenty gold bonds and the Seven-thirty notes. The latter are now within a fraction of their par value, and resolutely appreciating, under a brisk investment demand, to satisfy which, especially in the instance of the notes of the smaller denominations, the commission houses experience much difficulty. The Five-twenties, which a short time ago were as low as 99¼@100½, are now up to 103¼@103½, and are in active request at buoyant rates. All these circumstances are eminently suggestive of the steady growth of the public credit, and of the no less uniform improvement in the purchasing power of the lawful money of the country, as determined by the specie standard.

Southern Slander.

From the Tribune.

A Richmond paper supplies its readers with what purports to be an account of the examination of the Virginia delegation by the Reconstruction Committee. Mr. Baldwin—the Rebel Congressman who recently nominated Robert E. Lee for Governor of Virginia, and more recently made his speech to the President—appears to have testified that he had a private interview with Mr. Lincoln in April, 1861:—

"Mr. Lincoln asked why the Virginia Convention did not adjourn. His reply was that, although there was a Union majority in the Convention, they would not adjourn while ignorant of the plan for the adjustment of our National difficulties. He had also said that if he had Mr. Lincoln's power he could settle the disaffection in fifteen minutes by withdrawing the troops from Sumter and Pickens, and by calling a Convention of all the States. Mr. Lincoln had replied that he would do this."

Mr. Howard, one of the Committee, objected and said:—

"He felt certain that Mr. Lincoln had never promised to withdraw the troops from Sumter, as an inducement to the Virginia Convention to adjourn, for he would have been swept from his seat by the indignant people of the North.

"Mr. Baldwin replied that his memory was good, and such was his impression; but as he was alone with Mr. Lincoln on that occasion, and there was no one now to rebut his testimony, he would not give it as anything more than an impression left upon his mind."

If Mr. Lincoln's memory is to be at the mercy of every Rebel who chooses to remember a "private" conversation, what is to become of the facts, or how is history to be written? Mr. Baldwin, however, simmers down into an "impression," and may step off the witness stand.

Government Securities.

From the Tribune.

It is reported by the *National Intelligencer* that a conspiracy has been discovered, having for its object to depress the credit of the Government, create a panic in Europe on the subject of American securities, and force home the bonds held in Europe in such amounts as to break down the market here and precipitate a financial crisis. Information to this effect is said to have been furnished to the State Department by the United States Consul-General for Canada. It is added that a Canadian agent named Vernon, engaged in this scheme, is about to issue a book under the title "Repudiation of the National Debt Inevitable—Impossible to Pay the Interest and Support the Government—The Farmer, Artisan, and Laborer Slaves to 'Shoddy' and Wall Street"—the purport of which is obvious enough. Proof-sheets are in possession of the Department. Parties to the conspiracy are the Rothschilds, Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, Earl Russell and the *Times* (London), with all of whom Vernon is supposed to be in correspondence.

So much we learn from the Washington paper that has relations with Mr. Seward's office. But it strikes us that intelligence of a plot so gigantic ought to be forthcoming in a different way, if there is any bottom to it. Very possibly some British busybody—a free trader, we will wager—is writing a book on Repudiation, or writing letters to half the world. But where are the letters *from* the Rothschilds, and Earl Russell, and the *Times*?

An Example for Southern Rebel Politicians.

From the Herald.

The impropriety of electing leading ex-Rebels to our national Congress is so obvious that we are really astonished that the politicians of the South, silly and fanatical as they have hitherto shown themselves, should persist in attempting to force ex-Rebel officials into the councils of loyal representatives. The American people are very magnanimous; but they are by no means prepared to consent to see Jeff. Davis take his old seat in the United States Senate, and almost equally prominent Rebels figuring in the House. From President Johnson to the humblest workingman, the people are unanimously of the opinion that a season of probation, during which these leading Rebels may show their conversion to Union sentiments by their good works, must be imperatively insisted upon before they are again admitted to prominent positions in the Government of the country which they have tried so hard to ruin.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, who served as Vice-President of the defunct Confederacy, has administered a timely rebuke to the Southern politicians, and set an excellent example to others in his situation by positively declining to accept the Senatorship from Georgia. When his name was proposed he wrote a letter refusing the nomination, and when the stupid politicians insisted upon electing him he declined to serve. Mr. Stephens is sensible enough to see the outrageous absurdity of rewarding treason by offices of state. That may be done in Spain, but it will not be permitted in this country.

He knows, also, that the effect of the election of such men as himself is to strengthen the Radicals, to give a kind of justification to their refusal to admit the Southern delegations, and to induce the Northern people to favor the punishment of unrepentant traitors, and more severe legislation in regard to the South, whose politicians show themselves so incapable of appreciating clemency, and so utterly destitute of common sense. We hope that the leading Rebels of the South will have the good taste to imitate Mr. Stephens' example, and refuse to serve, even if the politicians are foolish enough to elect them, and thus compel the selection of unobjectionable loyal representatives. If the contrary course be pursued we shall not expect the Southern delegates to enter Congress for ten years to come.

The Kentucky Legislature—A New Rebellion Threatened.

From the Herald.

The Kentucky Legislature is making itself supremely ridiculous in the face of the world. The other day it solemnly rejected the great constitutional amendment for the second time, and in this instance after the amendment had been officially proclaimed a part of the Constitution—the supreme law of the land. This is, however, a small affair compared with what follows. Lately a white man, charged with the murder of a black man in Kentucky, was taken by order of General Fisk and a posse of colored troops, from the civil authorities and turned over to a military camp. Why this was done General Palmer may explain in his statement that the civil authorities afford no justice or protection to the negro in Kentucky. The proceeding, at all events, stirred up the wrath of the State Senate to a high pitch. Mr. Govin thought we were under a centralized despotism; that the military authorities were seeking to degrade Kentucky through mere malevolence; and he said that "if we cannot get redress in any other way, he was for resistance, even at the point of the bayonet, to determine whether we are freemen or slaves." But Mr. Cochran out-Heroded Herod. Hear him:—

> Mr. Cochran denounced the Government as a centralized despotism, and that the community of traitors, with Andrew Johnson at their head, were rushing the country into ruin. The time has not yet come for open resistance; but when it did—when the authorities failed to redress these wrongs—he was for resistance to the death. He would rather die a freeman than live a slave.

These fellows have evidently not had enough of war as neutrals, and are hungering for a little rebellion of their own. When they say, however, that they would rather die as freemen than live as slaves, they mean that they will die if their freemen are not held as slaves. But never mind. Kentucky has been unlucky, and we must allow her time to simmer down.

Fenianism in a New Phase.

From the Herald.

Fenianism, that once raised its head so high among the public questions of the day, is now like the man in the Bible who needed the services of the good Samaritan—it has fallen into the hands of the broken-down politicians. At the late Fenian meeting in the Cooper Institute Fernando Wood and two or three more attenuated political hacks, representing both parties, appeared on the platform and announced themselves champions of "the cause." It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back. The decline of the organization, which commenced in a personal feud and general "ballrag," arising out of the ambition and the avarice of a would-be leader, may be expected to hurry downwards with a rush since the adhesion of the broken-down politicians. John Bull can now take his after-dinner nap in peace, without being disturbed in his dreams by the nightmare of Fenianism. Fernando Wood and the politicians have laid the ghost.

Recent Commercial Treaties in Europe.

From the World.

In addressing his constituents at Ashton, less than three weeks ago, Milner Gibson, President of the English Board of Trade, gave some important information as to the results of the commercial treaty between France and England, for which not only these countries, but Europe itself, is indebted to the late Richard Cobden. These beneficial effects are not to be found alone in the moral advantages arising from more closely cemented relations between the two nations which were parties to the treaty, or merely in the direct results, which are tolerably well understood and appreciated. Even the commercial consequences produced by it are not duly estimated by those who consider only the great increase of trade between the two leading commercial nations of the Old World.

Since the ratification of the treaty with France, the value of the exports of England to the European continent have increased from about 60 millions, in 1860, to more than 100 millions in 1865; and the increase undoubtedly would have been much larger but for the deficiency of cotton arising from our own war. The treaty was the first great inroad upon the prohibitory system of Europe. France did not grant to other countries those reductions of duties which she granted England, and has since made use of this fact as the means, by admitting other nations to the same privileges as England enjoys under the treaty, to induce other countries to enter into commercial treaties with her. Under the "favored-nation clause" the exports of England are then admitted on the same terms as those of France.

The recent treaty of England with Austria is of a different character, having been made directly between those two countries. Austria agrees that hereafter she will not exact on importations any duty exceeding 25 per cent.—a high duty, certainly, but the utmost limit to all her future tariffs. She has done more than this, having also agreed that Austrian commissioners shall be appointed to advise with those from England as to the duties within the stipulated range. Austria includes a population of 36,000,000, and the benefit of the new policy, though great to the parties to the treaty, will, by the increased prosperity it will give to the people of both those countries, as well as by the degree of emancipation it will confer upon the industry of all other nations, be felt throughout the commonwealth of all civilized nations.

There is little doubt that the predictions of Mr. Cobden will be fulfilled, and that all Europe will soon be, to a great extent, animated by the commercial policy embodied in the recent treaty with Austria.

Thus, the people of the Old World are approaching a system of consolidation, leaving them entirely free in their national government, with their various local and other specialties and requirements, but uniting their industrial interests. Union is strength, and this kind of it is a strength which cannot justly be regarded with jealousy or suspicion by any. Commercially considered, as regards the interests of this country, its beneficial influence upon the material interests of the masses of the European people will tend to increase the demand for the great staple productions of our own industry; and by the increase of the competence, intelligence, and international good-will which will arise from it, the people of Europe will be better fitted for the privileges and responsibilities of self-government.

Mr. Gibson alluded briefly to the condition of English trade with the United States, and set the fears of alarmists at rest. The exports to this country were no more last year than in 1860, having been in round numbers £21,000,000 in value in 1860, and also about £21,000,000 in 1865. The increase over 1864 was only about £4,000,000.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES,
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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
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Also, the celebrated

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·62 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of F. L. JOHN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of C. F. MAENNES and FREDERICK HEYER, Executors of the last will and testament of F. L. JOHN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 20, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

2 9 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style 1 29 mw3m

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It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or three as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

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AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mw2m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck aces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 2 15 1y

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AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 1 1

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals are invited until MONDAY, February 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with ONE THOUSAND (1000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known at this depot as Nos. 1 and 2 (500 barrels of each grade), and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or Railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head-lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground and of a superior quality.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 "G" street, indorsed "Proposals for Flour."

E. I. BRIDGES,
2 19 6t Brevet Major C. S. V.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL with the following packing boxes, as may be required:—

500 W. boxes,
300 boorce boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and specifications as to size, kind, etc, can seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind proposed to be delivered.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Boxes," stating the particular kind bid for.

WILLIAM W. McKIM.
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 4t Philadelphia Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR SOAP

OFFICE SUPERVISING COM'RY GULF STATES,
No. 188 JULIA Street,
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, February 26, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 80 000 POUNDS GOOD HARD SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals (which are required to be in duplicate), and must be in neat boxes, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866.

No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract if awarded.

The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of purchase.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and compared with the samples retained.

It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Storehouse, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La., or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned.

Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

The Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."

A. BECKWITH.
2 13 11t Brevet Brig.-General and Sup'r C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
NO 8 SOUTH GAY STREET.
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C S U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., December 2, 1865.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed "Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La."

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL....................................$600,000
Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00.

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER.
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY.
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE, JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.

OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 12 lmrp

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

FINE DIAMOND WORK.
WATCHES,
Of the most celebrated makers.
SILVER-WARE,
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, in great variety.
REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones bought for Cash. 1 2 20

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth 1yrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall), Phila.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.

Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

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TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

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STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Papillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.

11 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—We have received the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge. The document is very interesting. We learn from its pages that on the 1st of January, 1865, there were in the White Department, 386 boys and 131 girls: total, 517; and in the Colored Department 88 boys and 56 girls; total, 144. In both departments, 474 boys and 187 girls; total, 661. There were received into the White Department during 1865, 263 boys; 116 girls; total, 379. Discharged during the year, 319 boys; 148 girls; total, 467. Remaining in the House on the 1st of January, 1866, 330 boys; 99 girls; total, 429. The Colored Department received during the year 73 boys and 23 girls; total, 96. Discharged during the year, 57 boys; 33 girls; total, 90. Remaining on the 1st of January, 1866, 104 boys; 46 girls; total, 150. In both departments, 434 boys and 145 girls; total, 579. The employments of the boys, suitable to their ages and capacities, are, in the White Department, making brushes, match-boxes, chair-making, shoemaking, and blacksmithing; in the Colored Department, making umbrella furniture, match-boxes, and shoemaking. About seven hours and a half are spent in the workshops; a little over four in the school-rooms; the residue of the day in taking their meals, in recreation and sleep. The girls are instructed in various household duties, and they enjoy the same opportunity for scholastic instruction as the boys. They are exclusively under the care of female instructors. The clothing of the inmates, except their hats and shoes, is made and mended by the girls; and they do the washing, ironing, and cooking of the House. They have the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with household duties.

The report of the Superintendent of the Colored Department, Mr. Laverty, is particularly interesting. In reference to the educational advantages extended to the forlorn waifs and estrays of humanity, the report says:—The day-schools, under the charge of Messrs. Hendrikson and Hughes and Miss E. A. Young, are conducted with efficiency, and the children are making good progress in the various branches of study recommended by the School Committee.

The Sunday Schools have had constant and faithful attention from our devoted teachers, whose only reward is the consciousness of having done something for our common Lord and Master.

The Chapel services have been conducted regularly, as in former years. For several years, Messrs. Thomas A. Robinson, McGregor J. Mitcheson, Thomas Latimer, Frederick Elliott, and John Douglas have conducted these services in turn. It is due to these gentlemen to say that they have proved their devotion to the work by their untiring services for so long a time. I think it is of the greatest advantage to *our* children to have the same persons, at regular stated intervals, conduct the chapel services. The preachers learn to adapt both the manner and matter of their discourses to the capacity of their auditors, while the children become familiar with the manner and system of instruction imparted, and thereby derive geater benefit than from the occasional sermons of strangers.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—We have heretofore given a synopsis of the operations of this most excellent institution during the past year. The following are the officers for the present year:—

President — George Sharswood; Vice-Presidents—Henry J. Williams, William M. Meredith, George G. Leiper, J. N. Conyngham; Secretary—James J. Barclay; Treasurer—F. Mortimer Lewis.

The Directors, in their report, say:—In some institutions a longer course is given to such pupils as possess unusual ability and a peculiar aptness to receive instruction than is granted to the State pupils. It is certainly very desirable that this Institution should possess the means of accomplishing the same object. It will be remembered that the blind are allowed a course of eight years, and the pupils of the public schools enjoy at least eight years, while the deaf mutes, deprived of two of the most important senses, are restricted to six years. Many would derive great advantage from another year or two. While an enlarged term is not asked for all, it is hoped that means may be provided which will enable the Directors to extend it to those who would be essentially benefited. This could be accomplished by the foundation of scholarships. Four thousand dollars will found one. Can any pleasure be purer than by such an act of benevolence to perpetuate the name of a cherished relative or friend, and extend the blessings of an enlarged education to those who truly deserve it? Ere the lapse of many years it will be necessary to erect more commodious buildings for the accommodation of the pupils in the country, but sufficiently near the city to allow ready access. For this purpose, John P. Crozer, Esq., with his accustomed liberality, presented the sum of four thousand dollars to the Institution. This money, so generously given, is at interest.

MEETINGS IN REFERENCE TO THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—The first of a series of meetings in behalf of the Sabbath was held last evening in the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Broad and Green streets, Rev. Dr. Adams pastor. The object of the meeting was to awaken a more decided feeling in behalf of the Sabbath in the breasts of the members of the Church at large. Already a number of petitions have been sent to the Legislature from different congregations, asking the members not to interfere with the quiet of the Sabbath by allowing passenger cars to run through the streets on that day, and setting forth that as worshippers they should be protected in the enjoyment of their privileges on that day. The speakers announced were the Hon. Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, Rev. Dr. Adams, George Junkin, Esq., and others. It was stated that numerous petitions had been sent to the Legislature in favor of retaining the present quiet of the day. They have been signed by over 20,000 persons.

On Saturday evening an adjourned meeting of Germans favorable to the running of the City Passenger Railway cars on Sunday was held at Mechanics' Hall. Mr. Charles Brown presided. Mr. Loes, of the committee appointed to go to Harrisburg, reported that they had presented the petitions, but owing to the fact that a portion of the committee were absent, nothing special was accomplished. Mr. Dittman addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned.

"WORK AND WORKMEN."—It matters little what subject the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher attempts to discuss before a popular audience, as he is certain to invest any theme with a degree of live thought and refreshing originality seldom, if ever, attained in the hands of any other lecturer. The subject announced as Mr. Beecher's theme for Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, is "Work and Workmen," and his treatment of it is looked forward to with lively interest, judging from the animated scene witnessed at Claxton's (late Martien's) on Saturday, when the sale of tickets for the lecture was commenced. Comparatively few reserved seats remain unsold—the charge for which is twenty-five cents over the regular charge of fifty cents to all parts of the hall—and the probability is, that to secure seats at all, or even plain admission tickets, application will have to be made to-day.

OUR PASSENGER RAILWAYS.—The following are the receipts of the passenger railway companies named for the year 1865:—

Union (new company)	$199 603
Green and Coates	178 822
Chesnut and Walnut	139 776
Girard College	123 411
Thirteenth and Fifteenth	117 651
Spruce and Pine	78 819
Lombard and South	65 073
Girard avenue	58 898
Seventeenth and Nineteenth	49 744
Ridge avenue and Manayunk	41,921
Darby	35,280
Germantown—Fourth and Eighth	194 609
Tenth and Eleventh	204 831
Hestonville and Mantua	218,622
Fifth and Sixth	282,670
Market street	308,238
Second and Third	429 248
Race and Vine (three months)	16,900
Total receipts	$2 738 111

PARADE OF THE WASHINGTON GREYS.—This corps will make its forty-sixth annual parade in commemoration of the birth of Washington on the 22d instant, under command of Brigadier-General Hoffman, and officered by Brigadier-Generals Gwyn, Davis, and Selfridge, all of whom are old members of the company, and all of whom earned their commissions by service in the field during the Rebellion. The route will be up Sixth to Race, thence to Fifth street, thence to Green, thence to Fourth, thence to Callowhill, thence to Third, thence to Vine, thence to Fourth, thence to Market, thence to Seventh, thence to Chesnut, thence to Third, thence to Walnut, thence to Twelfth, thence to Broad. The corps will be reviewed in front of the Union League house by Major-General Meade, then move down Chesnut to Eighth, thence to Arch, thence to Sixth street and the armory.

During the Rebellion the Artillery Corps of Washington Greys furnished 134 officers to the army and navy, a record of which they may well be proud.

The following is the numerical list of officers furnished by the Artillery Corps Washington Greys during the Rebellion:—

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, and 6 lieutenants commissioned in the regular service; 5 brigadier-generals, 7 colonels, 7 lieutenant colonels, 8 majors, 34 captains, 29 lieutenants, and 2 quartermasters in the volunteer service; 3 officers in the navy; 3 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 9 captains, 7 lieutenants, 2 quartermasters, 1 surgeon, and 1 paymaster in the militia in the field.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND COMMITTEE.—As we have heretofore stated, the Congressional Naval Committee visited League Island on Saturday, officially. After a careful survey of the Island and all its resources from the deck of the tug, the party landed and repaired to the cottage upon the Island. A blazing pile of faggots and drift-wood soon thawed their chilled limbs, and a comfortable collation awaiting them was despatched with that state of appetite which waits attendance upon exercise in the frosty air. There was no occasion for speech-making. As Commodore Turner aptly remarked, when his health was proposed: "Gentleman, I am not a speaker; therefore permit me to plead the excuse of General Grant. As a depot for iron-clads, League Island speaks for itself." The Committee had adjourned in Washington to meet at League Island as a matter of official business, with an express understanding that they were to endure neither the infliction nor the pleasure of anything approximating to a ceremonious banquet. The lunch despatched, the whole line of iron-clads, a mile long, was examined, and the committee returned to the city about 5 o'clock. They dined at the Continental upon their arrival there. Two of the Committee then started direct for New York, and the rest returned to Washington.

DRIVERS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—A bill has been read in the Legislature to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Drivers' Beneficial Association of Pennsylvania, giving them all the rights and privileges of a body corporate in law: *Provided*, That the real estate of which the said corporation shall at any time be possessed shall not exceed the yearly income of five thousand dollars. And provided further, That all property, whether real, personal, or mixed, now owned by said Grand Lodge and held by trustees for the use of said Grand Lodge, be transferred and vested in the said corporators, their associates and successors. Provided further, That the Grand Lodge shall be composed of white male citizens of the age of twenty-one years, and who are past officers of subordinate associations or representatives therefrom.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The 22d of the present month being the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, promises to be observed as a general holiday. Councils, at their last meeting, adjourned over until Friday next; all the banks and public offices will be closed, and the disposition is everywhere manifested to cease work in shops and factories. The National Guards will make their first parade since their reorganization, on Thursday. The Washington Greys will also parade, under the command of Brigadier-General Hoffman. In addition to the outdoor demonstrations, the military order of the Loyal League will hold their first annual celebration at the Academy of Music.

ROBBERIES.—A show-case, containing pistols, knives, and other articles, was carried off on Saturday evening, from the store of Mr. Cain, dealer in varieties, on South street, above Front, and taken into an adjoining alley, where it was rifled of goods to the value of about $100. The case was found in the alley, with a portion of the contents in it, which the thief probably intended to take, but was frustrated in his purpose. On Saturday afternoon the dwelling of Mr. Cohen, on the east side of Third street, above Pine, was entered during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of a diamond ring, two silk dresses, and other articles.

ADDITIONAL SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Section first of a bill introduced in the Legislature a few days since provides that the qualified voters of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions of the Twenty-third Ward, formerly the boroughs of Frankford and Whitehall, shall at the next general election elect three School Directors in addition to those they are now allowed by law to elect, one of whom shall serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and annually thereafter the qualified voters of the aforesaid election divisions shall elect two School Directors.

DISPLAY OF REGIMENTAL FLAGS.—The military gentlemen connected with the Legislature and the public departments at Harrisburg, who are superintending the arrangements for the reception of the flags of the different Pennsylvania regiments, have determined that the occasion shall be attended with all the *eclat* which it deserves. Philadelphia will be the locality in which the festivities shall take place, and no better point could be chosen than the metropolis of the Commonwealth, with her seven hundred thousand population and a military record unsurpassed by any other in the Union.

FREEDMEN'S AID MEETING.—A union meeting of the friends of the religious education of the freedmen, under the auspices of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, was held last evening in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church. Notwithstanding the weather a goodly number of both ladies and gentlemen were present. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Dr. Edwards. After singing and prayer, the audience was addressed at length by Rev. S. C. Logan, of Pittsburg, Secretary of the Committee.

QUARTER SESSIONS FEE BILLS.—The fee bill for the December Term has just been approved. During the term the Grand Jury had 591 bills of indictment before them, and 304 of the number were ignored, leaving 287 to be returned to the Court as true bills. In the trial of these 87 were declared not guilty. The cost of the term, for fees alone, was as follows:—District Attorney's fees, $2639; Clerk's fees, $1730·50; Sheriff's fees, $811·25; making a total of $5180·80.

THE STEAMSHIP PROJECT.—The project of having a line of steamships between this and Southern ports is about to be consummated. An act incorporating the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company has been passed by the Legislature, and about $600,000 has been subscribed. A meeting of citizens and the stockholders will be held on Tuesday evening next, preliminary to the organization of the Company and to procure an additional subscription.

MEETING OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—On Saturday evening a meeting of ex officers and soldiers favorable to the nomination of General John W. Geary for Governor on the Republican ticket, was held in the County Court House. Addresses were made and a series of resolutions adopted.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.—On Saturday the Committee of Ways and Means of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, who have been in the city since Thursday evening last, visited the school at Media for feeble-minded children.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at
"PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 ly

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER..............................Director.

A BRIEF SEASON OF
GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA
COMPANY.
LIMITED POSITIVELY TO TEN NIGHTS.
SECURED SEAT FOR THE SEASON,
TEN DOLLARS

The DIRECTOR has the pleasure to announce a brief season of

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Commencing as above, embracing the production of the strength of the repertoire of the Grand German Opera Company, including several Operas, which are now presented here for the first time by this Company. The uniform good favor which the Artists, Chorus and Ensemble of this Company has here as well as everywhere enjoyed precludes the necessity of elaborate announcement. The Company now embraces the favorites of former seasons together with several new artists of the first talent. The thoroughly genial and spirited method of rendering Opera which has chiefly characterized the wonderful popularity of this Company in conjunction with continued performance and foremost among its successes are ranked its most recent productions. The famous jewels, trophies, and costumes of the "Esmeralda" wardrobes, the construction of which cost enormously, have been added to the material for continuing the Operas. The absence of long *entr'actes* was is noticeable and an unusually gay and enjoyable season may be confidently expected.

The Company embraces several NEW ARTISTS, together with the established Favorites of former seasons.

PRIMA DONNAS:
MAD'LLE ELVIRA NADDI,
Prima Donna Assoluta from the Opera Comique Paris, and the Opera House, Hamburg.

Mad'lle NADDI made her debut in America but recently, with the greatest success at the Academy of Music, New York.

Her first appearance in Philadelphia.
MADAME JOHANNA ROTTER.
Her first appearance this season.
MADAME BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
Her second appearance this season.
MAD'LLE SOPHIE DZIUBA,
Her second appearance this season.
TENORS:
FRANZ HIMMER,
His first appearance since his return from Europe.
JOHANN ARMAND,
His first appearance in Philadelphia.
THEODORE HABELMANN.
His second appearance this season.
BASSOS:
JOSEPH HERMANNS,
His second appearance this season.
JOSEPH WEINLICH.
His second appearance in Philadelphia.
HEINRICH STEINECKE,
His second appearance this season.
OTTO LEHMAN.

The Secondary Roles will be sustained in the usual strong and satisfactory manner for which this Grand Opera Company is so justly celebrated.

THE REPERTOIRE EMBRACES:—

WILLIAM TELL, by..........................ROSSINI

The first performance of this grand and popular *chef d'œuvre* of Rossini which has taken place in America for several years. The announcement of its revival is received with the greatest delight by the *dilettanti*. The Cast of characters embraces the entire strength of the Grand German Opera Company. Not a single artist is omitted—many appearing in roles of inconsiderable importance in order to make it the strongest Cast which the Opera has yet received in this country. The rehearsals are progressing in a highly satisfactory manner and its complete production may be confidently expected at an early day of the Philadelphia season. Presented with new and magnificent costumes. No other Opera, save Tell, will be repeated during the season.

MIREILLE by..........................GOUNOD
(Composer of Faust.)

This delightful Opera, which was the great success of the London and Paris seasons has never been produced in America except by the Grand German Opera Company. Its first production in the city of Washington gained the warmest encomiums, and it has since taken rank with the most popular of the repertoire. The critics of the principal musical journals of London and Paris give MIREILLE a musical rank before that of Faust.

FRA DIAVOLO..........................AUBER

The first production here by this Company of this wonderfully popular opera. The able critic of the Washington *Chronicle* pronounced the recent production of "Fra Diavolo" the most genuine success of the season, and the most enjoyable operatic performance ever given in that city. It is not presumption to say that no other American Cast equals that of the German Opera Company in vivacity and *esprit de l'opera*. Habelman and Madame Rotter are esteemed as in their most effective *roles*. Hermans slightly surpassing in that good nature, which the public everywhere accords him, in order to please Milor, the Englishman with something national, introduces as one of the Robbers, Russell's popular ballad—"I'm afloat, I'm afloat"—which produces the most tumultuous enthusiasm, and presents this popular basso in an entirely new feature.

LES HUGUENOTS..........................MEYERBEER

This great opera, after the most careful study and rehearsal during the season, achieved last spring at the New York Academy, the most gratifying success. It was given during the entire season, and attracted the largest attendance known to the Academy, eclipsing even that of its first production under Ullman. The Cast is a strong one, and the careful study and rehearsals render the performance eminently satisfactory.

FAUST..........................GOUNOD

This ever popular opera will receive one representation during the season only. Himmer and Hermanns will appear in their original *roles*. The appearance of these artists as "Faust" and "Mephistopheles" at the close of the enormously successful season of Grand Italian and Great German Opera in Boston, was the signal for round after round of vigorous cheers. The Boston *Post* says:—"We cheerfully ascribe to this the position of the most satisfactory performance of the whole season." Palpable improvement is discernible in Hermans, who makes the "Mephistopheles" more than ever his own. Indeed several of the best critics in Boston Washington and Baltimore claim a decided improvement in the quality of Hermann's magnificent voice. The opera is presented with new and magnificent costumes and properties.

On one evening will be given the following
PROGRAMME OF SUPERLATIVE STRENGTH:—
VON FLOTOW'S GRAND OPERA
PRESENTED ENTIRE.
Fourth Act Restored, as presented only by this Company,
MARTHA,
and in addition the celebrated Robin Adair act of
LA DAME BLANCHE.

This wonderfully strong programme drew in Boston the largest attendance of its entire recent seasons of Grand Italian and Grand German Opera famous as exceeding by an average of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY any former Operatic season on the American Continent.

The Boston *Journal* says:—

"The matinee on Saturday was crowded to excess. The German company is highly esteemed here and with good reason, too, for their performances evolve such quantities of good humor that it is impossible to resist their fascination. Individuality is rarely apparent, or at least objectionably so. We cite their presentation of *Martha* as an illustration. How sparkling and enlivening was the overture, played by the German orchestra and directed by the skilful Neuendorff. This led us agreeably into the play. Following it, from beginning to end the charming music of Flotow was united with the hearty co-operative action of the singers, keeping the senses in a constant spell of delight. All of the principal songs were encored, while the concerted pieces were much applauded."

Meyerbeer's celebrated and world-renowned masterwork,

ROBERT LE DIABLE,

Presented with the most perfect Cast, study, and rehearsal which this Grand Opera has ever yet received with this company, and everywhere taking rank greatly before its production last season.

By the critics and operatic *dilettanti* "Robert" is believed incontestably superior to any other work of the immortal Meyerbeer, taking rank even before
L'AFRICAINE.

MAGIC FLUTE..........................MOZART.

This sublime Opera of the great Maestro is presented after the most careful study and rehearsal, and now attracts the largest audiences uniformly to the entire repertoire. The Opera is at present given in a most gratifying manner, and as clearly excelling all its former presentations in this country, is worthy of the large attendance which it receives.

DON GIOVANNI..........................MOZART

with the famous Cast which opened and again closed the wonderfully successful season of the Grand German Opera in the New York Academy, under their direction.

The Operas are mounted and costumed with the
MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,
JEWELS, TROPHIES, and
PARAPHERNALIA of the
CELEBRATED EMERALDA WARDROBE.
SCALE OF PRICES
SECURED SEAT FOR TEN NIGHTS,
TEN DOLLARS.
SECURED SEAT FOR FIVE NIGHTS, alternating with either First or Second Opera, SIX DOLLARS.
It will be observed that the prices selected are
THE LOWEST AT WHICH THE GRAND OPERA HAS BEEN PRESENTED at any point since the altered condition of the currency.
The Season Sale commences at TRUMPLER'S (late Gould's) Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, February 19, 1866,
At nine o'clock, precisely.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent No. 1231 MONTEREY street between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BY THE UNANIMOUS REQUEST OF THE PRESS
AND THE PUBLIC,
THE
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
Will repeat the Grand Oratorio of
ELIJAH,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1866.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at C. W. R Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut, and at the Academy, on MONDAY MORNING.
Price, $1· Family Circle (without reserved seats), 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. 2 15 thsm3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

THIS EVENING,
THE GORGEOUS FAIRY LEGEND,
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
OR
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
produced after
FOUR MONTHS' PREPARATION,
AT AN EXPENSE OF
$5000.
IN THE
THE ICE WITCH;
OR,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
the strength of the Company will appear.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 21,
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 24,
NINETY THIRD GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
First day performance of
THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2·15.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
New Chesnut Street Theatre.
New Chesnut Street Theatre.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY,
Washington's Birth Day. Washington's Birth Day,
Washington's Birth Day. Washington's Birth Day,
Washington's Birth Day, Washington's Birth Day,
THE GLORIOUS BIRTH DAY
OF THE
IMMORTAL WASHINGTON
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
WILL BE DULY CELEBRATED
By this Theatre by
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 22,
Thursday Afternoon, February 22,
Thursday Afternoon, February 22,
Thursday Afternoon, February 22,
when will be presented
THE GORGEOUS
SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND
Entitled
THE ICE WITCH.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
THE FIRST DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE.
Admission 30 cents, to all parts of the house.
Children 25 cents. Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2·30. 2 19 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE
Unprecedentedly triumphant engagement of
MR JOHN S. CLARKE.
CLARKE as..........................Major De Boots
in the great Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
AND
NEWMAN NOGGS,
NEWMAN NOGGS,
NEWMAN NOGGS,
in the beautiful Drama, from Dickens, of
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Will be produced in a few days a new American Play, in five acts, with new scenery by Witham entitled
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
ARRIVAL OF "SAM."
FIRST NIGHT OF THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR
MR. CHANFRAU,
Aided by OLIVE LOGAN, C. S. PARSLOE, and the author, DE WALDEN.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
DE WALDEN'S FIVE ACT COMEDY OF
"SAM."

Sam	Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura	OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger	C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett	DE WALDEN
General Rosslyn	Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley	Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Rosslyn	Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley	Mrs. T. A. Creese

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.
LAST WEEK OF WILLIAM F. WALLETT,
REAPPEARANCE OF MASTER BARRY.
WONDERFUL SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
BRILLIANT STUD OF HORSES, PONIES, MULES, ETC.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, S. W. CORNER of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
FIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK.
At the urgent request of many citizens, the
PEAK FAMILY
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS BELL RINGERS
SWISS BELL RINGERS
have consented to remain one week longer
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Two Grand Matinees
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Cards of admission, 35 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents
Children 25 cents. No half price to reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store and at the Hall.
Seats can be secured three days in advance.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Afternoon, doors open at 2. To commence at 3.
Children admitted to the Matinee for 15 cents.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—
On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpepper, Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF
PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL,
SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND,
AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·20 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 12·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·10 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	$ 2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d class Ticket	1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry)
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY
will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·30 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·75 P. M., arrive at New York 1 15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. P. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00 and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 1·00 M. and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·29 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M. Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M. Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.
An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23 and 11·50 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13 and 10·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·04 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M. to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rate upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:—

LEAVE.		
Erie Express	at	7 30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8 00 "
Paoli Accommodation No 1	"	10 00 "
Fast Line	"	12 00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4 00 "
Paoli Train No 2	"	5 30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7 30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11 10 "
ARRIVE		
Cincinnati Express	at	1 30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation No 1	"	8 20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9 30 "
Erie Express	"	11 20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12 30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	"	4 40 "
Day Express	"	5 45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8 40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No 137 Dock Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until Further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

The Law of the Road.

THE case of Doctor MOUNT, of Cincinnati, who was on Friday last knocked down and fatally injured by a wagon driven at an unlawful rate of speed, is a very painful one. He died on Saturday morning, at the Girard House, where, with his wife and child, he was stopping on a visit to this city. It is not our purpose to prejudge the affair. The driver of the wagon has been committed to answer at court on a charge of homicide, and it would be unkind, as well as unjust, to embarrass his defense by exciting public prejudice against him. He is in the hands of the ministers of justice, and there we leave him for the present.

But it is high time that the law of the road should be settled by judicial exposition and exemplary execution of it, in order that all may equally understand and observe it, and the rights of all be thereby preserved. The highways of a city are for the common use of the citizens, but they must be used in a lawful manner. While it is true that each one is required to exercise ordinary care for self-protection in passing to and fro, all are required to exercise equal care not to do injury to any individual passenger. But those who are on horseback or in vehicles seem to think that they possess greater privileges than those who go on foot, and that when any question arises as to the right of way, they have the advantage. It must have struck every one who has given any attention to the subject, that persons who ride and drive in our streets, act precisely as if the streets belonged exclusively or especially to them; and that, therefore, everybody else is bound to look out for them and keep out of their way, and that they need look out for nobody, and, if so inclined, may run over whom they please.

This, however, is neither the law of the highway, nor is it common sense or reason, on which all law professes to be founded. As carelessness in the use of a crowded thoroughfare by those who ride or drive through it, may result in more serious injury than equal carelessness by any one on foot, it would seem but right that the former should be held to the exercise of so much greater care in their use of the public streets, as the injury their negligence may cause is greater than could possibly or probably result from like negligence on the part of a pedestrian. But the violation, in practice, of this sound rule, constantly puts in peril the lives of all foot passengers on the streets of our cities (who greatly outnumber those who ride or drive), and, as a natural consequence, we are continually hearing of such cases as that of Dr. MOUNT.

The evil must be corrected, and it can only be corrected by clearly defining what the law of the street is, and making warning examples of those who violate it. A case in point has just been decided in the Supreme Court of New York, which, the Judge said, would, as far as the verdict of a jury could do it, settle the rights to the highway "of those who are walking on the one hand, and those who are riding or driving on the other." MATILDA MOODY, while crossing to the sidewalk from a city passenger railway car, on Eighth avenue, was run over and seriously hurt by a team and sleigh, driven at an unlawful speed by GEORGE OSGOOD. She brought suit for damages, and, after a brief absence, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $3500, and the Court granted an additional allowance of five per cent. Judge FOSTER, who tried the case, after asserting the general principle that all persons are required to use reasonable care for their own safety while in the public streets, said:—

> "As a matter of law he would charge that a person has no right to drive rapidly in the streets of New York, to the hazard of the life, or of injury to, any person unless he can keep his horses under control. Those who will drive so fast as not to be able to keep their horses in hand, are bound at their peril to know it, whether they do or not."

That enunciates the law as regards fast driving and the driver's control of his horses. But Judge FOSTER settled a still more important point. The defendant in the case sought to excuse himself by proving that he *called to the woman to get out of his way*, when he, as shown, was driving in a public street at the rate of a mile in three minutes!! On this branch of the case we have the following report:—

> "The Court charged that if from the moment she was seen by defendant—not from the time he shouted to her—he could avoid her by his own act, *he had no right to depend upon her to get out of the way, and no business to shout to her to drive her out of the road if he could avoid her himself. A man could not drive another out of the road by telling him there was danger, or making it dangerous for him; though the Court would not* say the defendant did so. It was the business of the defendant to avoid her the moment he saw her, especially if driving at a rapid rate."

This contains the pith of the whole matter. A walker in the streets of a city has, at least, as much right to the road as a citizen who is riding or driving, and the latter is not allowed, by the law, to run down any pedestrian—man, woman, or child—when his gait is unlawful, and then justify himself by proving that he *hallooed to the walker to get out of his way.* The driver, instead of having the exclusive right of way, has, at most, no greater right to the road than the walker. Indeed, as they can do more harm by want of care than pedestrians, and are largely in the minority as respects numbers, those who ride and drive in the public highways should be held to the observance of a greater degree of caution than other persons.

This subject is of very considerable interest to the community. If the law governing it is not yet explicit and stringent enough, it should be made so, either by the judiciary or the Legislature. A stranger has been killed in our streets by a man who was driving a wagon heedlessly. A wife has been made a widow, and a child made an orphan, by a reckless fellow, who may have imagined that he had a right to drive his team over any one who would not get out of his road. In such a case no jury can render compensation in damages. The injury done is irreparable to the private sufferers. And unless the police of the street is better regulated, better understood, and better enforced than it is, every citizen who walks in the streets of Philadelphia, even with ordinary care, must feel that he carries his life in his hand. The evil calls for remedy, and the people will look to the courts and to the Legislature for redress.

Social Panics.

WE believe that BARNUM is the author of the philosophical remark, that the American people are always willing to pay liberally for being humbugged. We imagine that he is about as able to decide that question as any man living, inasmuch as he has been engaged in the business longer than any other professional.

Taking into view the last twenty years, we can revive the recollection of many devices to excite the popular mind. We remember how GENIN made a reputation for his hat store by buying the choice seat to JENNY LIND's first concert in New York. How ROOT, our Philadelphia daguerreotipist, and OSSIAN E. DODGE, the musician, followed his example with but limited success. It would require more time and space than we have at our disposal to refer to the numerous sensations that have been gotten up in the metropolis. They enjoyed the luxury of a bogus baby, which for months kept the newspaper reporters busy in narrating the delectable details. About the same time a notorious bully was shot by a police officer, and carried the bullet in his heart for several days before he would consent to shuffle off this mortal coil. Boston—the Athens of America—got up a specially fine murder, in which a distinguished Professor acted a prominent part. Philadelphia has distinguished itself principally by lengthy accounts of haunted houses, and expositions of the DAVENPORT brothers. The present excitement is diseased pork and cattle in a moribund condition. We eat our morning steak with fear and trembling, lest, perhaps, the Rinderpest should have gotton hold of the bovine race. What the next excitement may be we cannot tell. Japanese TOMMY and the Prince of WALES have had their day. KOSSUTH and Consolidation cost us a trifle, but the bills are paid. It may be that when the Chesnut Street Bridge is finished some little excitement will be produced; but nothing less than a volcanic eruption, or an earthquake, ought to disturb the public peace after all the horrors that we have had lately.

NASHVILLE, February 17.—A passage at arms occurred in the House of Representatives to-day, between the Speaker, Mr. HASKELL, and Mr. MULLENS, a Representative.

A discussion arose about the power of the Speaker to compel members to vote, when HASKELL called MULLENS a "d— old liar" and a "lying scoundrel!" accompanying the words with his mallet, which he hurled at MULLENS' head. The latter drew a pistol, but the members rushed in, and quiet was restored.

THE ABOVE telegram may be a matter of news, but it is a fact which is such a disgrace to all Americans as to be suppressed through the dictates of delicacy and popular pride. Can we wonder, when all the papers of our land herald forth to the world that the Speaker of a State Legislature condescended to so far demean himself as to enter the lists in opposition to the fish-mongers of Billingsgate, and disgraced the Chamber of Legislature with slang and profanity, which would not be tolerated in a brothel—can we wonder, we say, that such works as those of "Sam Slick's" should hold up our people to foreign ridicule? It is not sufficient that the Speaker curses and swares like a hod carrier—and it would be a very irreligious hod-carrier who would use such language—but he must hurl his mallet, the insignia of his office, at the head of a Representative, who cavalierly replies by endeavoring to shoot the Speaker. If such scenes do disgrace the capital of a Commonwealth, let them be kept a secret, and not paraded abroad, to turn our people into a laughing-stock for foreign scorn and contumely.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN MISSOURI.—Probably the greatest change which we have had in the political world for many years is exhibited in the case of the Hon. JOHN B. HENDERSON, of Missouri, always a Unionist, but heretofore of the conservative Border State stamp. About a week ago he made a speech which, as he asserts it to be the exponent of the sentiments of the citizens of the great State he represents, is a powerful evidence of the forward tendency of our day. He said:—

> Sir, these freedmen will be protected. The decree of Almighty God has gone forth, as it went forth in favor of their freedom originally, that they shall be endowed with all the rights that belong to other men. Will you protect them? Give them the ballot, Mr. President, and then they are protected. I know that in the great State of Missouri we have one hundred and fifty thousand free negroes, while there is not a former non-slaveholding State in the Union that has perhaps one-half of that number; and I say for my constituents that I will agree to take negro suffrage."

Four years ago, to be a friend of the Union in Missouri was equivalent to a proscription, was to expose yourself to injury, if not death. A set of guerillas ruled, and many of the people sympathized with them. PRICE and his followers were more popular than LYON and his disciples. To-day we see her Senator, in advance of his time, standing up in his place in the National Capitol, and favoring the extension to the black of a privilege which does not meet with favor in any of the late slaveholding, if any of the free States. Truly "the thoughts of men are widened with the cycles of the sun."

"It is understood that the Congressional Committees on Claims take the broad ground that as it has never been the practice of Governments to make compensation for the ravages of war, even when committed by their own armies on their own soil, the question of compensation to sufferers in a hostile region cannot be entertained. This will blight the hopes of a large number of claimants at the South, many of whom have already placed their papers before Congress."—*Star.*

WE regret that the policy of the Government will render such a course necessary. It seems hard that the Unionists who have lost all their property in the South, because of their loyalty, cannot now be reimbursed. But when the matter is quietly reviewed, it will appear that it is hardly the duty of the United States to pass the laws. It was not the fault of the Government that they lost their property; it was the crime of the community in which they lived. From that community should the loss be recovered. Let the confiscated property of Rebels be given to the loyalists and their losses thus made up. Let treason pay for what loyalty has been deprived of, and not the national authorities.

THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee of the House upon Naval Affairs have inspected League Island. It is to be hoped that they will report at an early day, so as to set at rest forever the slanders set afloat by interested parties in New York and in New England. There is no finer site for a naval depot in the world than League Island; and it was a good thing that the Committee decided to inspect it carefully. They went at their work in a business-like way. This matter ought to be settled during the present term, and our Representatives should urge it upon the attention of other members. If proper efforts are used, we think that we will secure the Naval Depot, in spite of the unscrupulous attempts of designing politicians elsewhere. Agitate, agitate, gentlemen of the Philadelphia delegation!

Church Accommodations.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

On Sunday morning we dropped in at St. Stephen's Church, Tenth street, above Chesnut, to worship with the congregation; but, to our utter astonishment, we found a notice posted up:—"Visitors will please not occupy seats until after the first lesson," etc. The house of God is assumed to be the gate to Heaven; should not every inducement therefore be held out to poor unfortunates—who, by accident, should cross the threshold of His house—desirous of hearing a word of encouragement? It was God's argument to the Israelites to be kind to strangers, because they themselves had been "strangers in the land of Egypt." For the welfare of Christianity we hope to see this placard taken down, and have a welcome for all. STRANGER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
SUBJECT:
"Down with Free Trade and Toadyism to England, and Up with Irish Nationality and American Industry."
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. To be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Kromer's, No. 403 Chesnut street, and the "Evening Programme" Office, No. 431 Chesnut street 2 17 3t

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
AT CONCERT HALL.

The subject of
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,
WILL BE
"WORK AND WORKMAN."
Sale of tickets will commence at
12 o'clock Saturday, 17th Inst.,
At CLAXTON'S, (late Martien's).
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

A limited number of tickets for reserved seats will be sold at 25 cents extra. 2 17 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Professor R. E. RODGERS, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, will deliver a second Lecture for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, on MONDAY EVENING February 19 1866.

The design of this Lecture will be to illustrate by EXPERIMENTS and otherwise the wonderful transmutations of those few agencies and materials which make up the great operations of Nature.

Among the experiments will be a variety in CHEMISTRY, ELECTRICITY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, and on the ATMOSPHERE.

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents, secured seats without extra charge.

Tickets for sale at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets. 2 16 3t

Doors open at 7 o'clock Lecture to commence at 8.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA January 30, 1866
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH
Secretary.
1 30 25t

OFFICE WIRT OIL COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street, second story.
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Wirt Oil Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, March 5 1866 at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of choosing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for other business.

2 19 m2t CHARLES M SITER, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE. None but men of capital and business enterprise need apply and to such liberal terms will be offered.
Apply to S. H. SUPLEE,
2 16 imw3t* No. 537 BROADWAY, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. Mrs COVERT, No 748 S. FIFTEENTH street, Teacher of Piano and Singing.
Terms—Singing, $3 per month; Piano, $2 per month, invariably in advance 2 19 3t

NO FEELING MORE DREADFUL than suspense. It is not experienced by patronizing HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS, No. 420 CHESNUT Street.

BEECHER'S GREAT LECTURE.—A few CHOICE SEATS at the BOOK-STAND, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS.
Agreeable to Rule X, for the government of the Union Party of the City of Philadelphia, the SENATORIAL and REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS will meet at the following places, on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, February 20, at 10 o'clock.

The Senatorial Convention as follows:—
1st District, Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets.
2d " corner of Broad and Spring Garden sts.
3d " North Pennsylvania Hall, Third and Willow streets.
4th " S. W. corner Eleventh and Girard avenue.

The Representative Convention as follows:—
1st District, S. W. corner Sixth and Dickerson streets.
2d " S. E. corner Moyamensing avenue and Prime street.
3d " Odd Fellows' Hall Tenth and South sts.
4th " O'Neill's Hall Broad and Lombard sts.
5th " No. 607 Sansom street.
6th " N. W. corner Merrick and Market sts.
7th " N. W. corner Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
8th " N. E. corner Broad and Race streets.
9th " N. W. corner St. John and Buttonwood streets.
10th " corner of West and Coates streets.
11th " Second street, above Beaver.
12th " S. E. corner Frankford road and Belgrade street.
13th " S. E. corner Fifth and Thompson streets.
14th " S. E. corner Eleventh and Girard avenue.
15th " Amber and Ella streets.
16th " S. W. corner Frankford and Unity streets.
17th " Langstroth's Hall Germantown.
18th " S. E. corner Lancaster and Haverford avenues.

By order of Union City Executive Committee,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, } Secretaries. 5 2 19 2t
JOHN L. HILL, }

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE;—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
122mwf3m BOSTON, Mass.

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

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Interest allowed on deposits.

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THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY TIMES.
EXTRA.
MACDONALD & OSGOOD
Respectfully announce to the wholesale merchants of BOSTON, NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE,
An arrangement with
MESSRS. H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors of
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For an extra edition of the NEW YORK WEEKLY "TIMES," once in each month, of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES,
For free circulation by mail, and prepaid postage, to merchants, manufacturers, storekeepers, etc., in all the cities, towns, villages, cross-roads, etc., of the United States, according to the most reliable
COMMERCIAL REPORTS.
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The attention of merchants, manufacturers, machinists, bankers, insurance companies, etc., is most particularly requested to the importance of this extra publication of a first-class regular medium, as being invaluable in keeping the merchant, etc., constantly before the distant buyer, and combining the advantages of advertising in all sections of the United States in local publications.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING FOR THE PRESENT SEASON OF FIVE MONTHS:
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G. PELMAN'S
FIRST SPECIAL SALE OF
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Oil Paintings, and Engravings,
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SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) MORNING,
At 10½ O'Clock.
SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

I Will Sell the Greater Part of my Finished Stock of
CABINET WARE,
AT PUBLIC SALE,
ON FRIDAY, 23d INSTANT,
Preparatory to Removing to the Building
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
See M. Thomas & Sons' Advertisement. 2 19 4trp
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BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE
NEW YORK
ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE
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No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
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Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.

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Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.

THE RATES VARY
From $3 to $50,
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From $500 *to* $10,000,
IN CASE OF DEATH, AND
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By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
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TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a
NEW GAS REGULATOR,
INVENTED BY
DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder, governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it greater delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the danger resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the
CRESSON REGULATOR.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
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GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

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HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street.
Opposite the Continental.
Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

Religious Intelligence.—A deep and earnest religious excitement prevails in nearly all the churches in Camden, and numbers are weekly added to their respective membership. In the Tabernacle Baptist Church, yesterday morning, sixteen persons received the right hand of fellowship, and in the evening six more were immersed. Meetings have been held in this church every afternoon and evening for several weeks past, and about thirty new members have been admitted since the meetings began.

A number of probationary members were received into the Third Street M. E. Church last evening. A series of interesting meetings is also in progress in this church, which bids fair to add many new members to this already very large congregation.

Interesting meetings are likewise in progress in the First Baptist Church, under the direction of the new pastor, Rev. Mr. Rose, who was installed on Thursday evening last. This congregation have a splendid edifice as a house of worship.

The constantly increasing congregation and attendance at the First Presbyterian Church has rendered an enlargement necessary, and the matter of erecting a new and more commodious building is under serious advisement. The meetings in this church are of a highly interesting character.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock the audience room of the North Camden Baptist Church was dedicated to Divine worship. This is a large, fine church building, and when completed will be an imposing structure.

Other churches are holding protracted meetings, and the work of revivals is progressing quite rapidly in them all.

A Noble Work of Benevolence.—Camden will soon be blessed with an institution which will be of incalculable benefit to the poor. Mr. Thomas McKean and Mr. Samuel B. Garrison have purchased the large brick building on Third street, above Market, formerly occupied by the Perseverance Hose Company, which is to be fitted up as a Dispensary. The cessation of hostilities, at the time North Ward was raising its quota of men, left something near $5000 in the hands of these gentlemen, both of whom had been mainly instrumental in providing funds to meet the emergency; and it was resolved, by the citizens most interested, to devote the surplus to the establishment of a dispensary for the poor of the city. Should these gentlemen meet with the encouragement which their benevolent efforts deserve, it is designed to devote one of the upper stories to a temporary asylum, or hospital, for patients who may be accidentally injured or wounded. The importance of having a dispensary just at a time when we are threatened with the speedy approach of cholera, cannot be overestimated. It may be the means of giving relief and rescuing hundreds from a premature grave; and we hope our citizens will proffer such aid as will give efficiency to the institution. In 1859, if we mistake not, an effort was made by the medical faculty of this city to establish a dispensary; but the indifference of the public forced the projectors to abandon it. If the gentlemen who now have it in hand, however, exercise half the industry they displayed in saving North Ward from a draft, the Dispensary may already be regarded as a permanent institution.

Enhanced Value of Land.—The price of land in South Jersey has more than doubled since the introduction of railroads. On the shore, from Absecom to Cape Island, and along the Bay shore also, there is a marked difference, and immediately on the route of interior railroads, the most unproductive bush land, which could scarcely be sold at any price a few years ago, is now held at a very high figure. The settlements of Vineland, Woodbine, etc., together with the accession of a large population from the Eastern States, has opened a wide field of enterprise worthy of consideration by capitalists.

Political.—The Democrats have issued calls for primary meetings in the different wards for the purpose of selecting delegates to the City Convention, and for the nomination of Ward Officers. The Republicans are also making preparations for the spring election, which comes off on the 13th of March. The contest will be destitute of any great excitement, as the latter party are about three hundred stronger than the former.

Caught.—A man named Clifford was arrested on Saturday by Officer Ayres, on a charge of having been engaged in the stealing of the horse of Mr. S. Cake, at Longacoming, several weeks since. He was committed by Justice Cassady to answer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

Another Noble Charity.—Some of our benevolent ladies have combined in an effort to establish an institution to be called "The Lincoln Institute, or the Soldiers' Orphan Boys' Home." They propose to make it a home for boys alone, as it has proved more difficult to provide for them than girls; to feed, clothe, and educate them, and when at a suitable age to bind them as apprentices, or place them in stores or offices, their masters paying the Institution their board instead of giving the money into the boys' hands to provide a shelter for themselves. Experience proves that nothing is more needed than just such an Institution in this city. Thousands of boys are going to ruin, because for want of a comfortable home, they are driven to spend the evenings at lager beer saloons, theatres, and other associations equally injurious.

The following named persons have consented to serve as a Board of Managers:—

Directresses—Miss McHenry, No. 1902 Chesnut street; Mrs. William Ellis, No. 1611 Chesnut street; Mrs. George T. Lewis, No. 1323 Walnut street; Mrs. General Meade, Miss N. W. Fisher, Mrs. William G. Boulton, Mrs. James W. Robins, Miss C. W. Paul, Mrs. C. J. Stille, Mrs. James C. Fisher, Mrs. M. McMichael, Jr.; Miss M. K. Lewis, Mrs. James C. Biddle, Mrs. I. Hazlehurst, Miss Meredith, Mrs. F. R. Starr, Mrs. C. F. Platt, Mrs. J. B. Moorhead, Mrs. A. D. Jessup, Miss E. K. Mitchell, Miss Emily Norris, Miss M. Cadwalader, Mrs. J. R. Fry.

General George G. Meade, Jay Cooke, Caleb Cope, Charles J. Stille, Lewis H. Redner, William Struthers, and others will act as Counsellors.

The following letter has been received from the Chairman of the Christian Commission, showing his sympathy in this undertaking:—

Philadelphia, February 16, 1866.—My Dear Friend:—I am rejoiced to see that the spirit of thankfulness for the happy results of our four years of war and suffering is about to be shown in a substantial and permanent way in this city by the establishment of a home for the orphans of the soldiers and sailors who perished during that great struggle. I think the ladies deserve much credit for their promptness in endeavoring at once to meet this urgent demand, and I feel sure that all who can will rejoice in having the opportunity of assisting in this most laudable and patriotic work, and I hope the "Lincoln Institute" or "Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home will soon be fully established as a permanent monument of gratitude of our citizens for mercies we have received, and as a testimony of honor to the brave fathers of these orphan boys.

George H. Stuart.

Donations can be sent to Mr. Lewis H. Redner, No. 152 S. Fourth street, or to Mr. Morton McMichael, Jr., First National Bank, Chesnut street, above Third.

The Death-Warrant of Berger.—Governor Curtin has not yet signed the death-warrant of Christian Berger, convicted of the murder of Mary Watt, and some disappointment has been expressed in consequence. It was generally supposed that the death-warrant would be signed and the time of execution fixed as soon as the Governor was officially notified of the conviction. Justice can afford to wait for its victims, however; and the course of the Governor, in refusing to give ear to public clamor, is worthy of all admiration.

Fenian Delegates.—On Saturday evening twenty-three delegates opposed to the O'Mahony rule left Philadelphia to attend a convention at Pittsburg, who are in favor of Mr. Roberts as their head.

Counterfeit Dealers to be Tried.—The term of the United States District Court commences to-day, and it will be a somewhat remarkable one, unless the "koniackers" under commitment for trial succeed in effecting a postponement of the trials, and after the adjournment of the Court, put in straw bail.

The counterfeit dealers in custody are:—Minnie Price, a fellow who has done more to flood the country with counterfeit money than most of the other leading men in the business; Dr. Manson, and her tip-top dealer; Dave Ramsay, ditto; Dr. Burdell, and one or two others. All that can be done for these fellows by dismissed and disgraced officials and pettifogging lawyers will of course be done, even to the commission of perjury, if necessary.

If District Attorney Gilpin succeeds in putting away these dangerous members of the community, he will have earned a debt of gratitude. There never was so much counterfeit money afloat as there now is in the United States. The whole country is flooded with it; and if something is not done with those who circulate it, the evil will increase.

The Sailor Boarding House Robbery.—The following are the facts in the case of the robbery of a sailor at a Sailor Boarding House in Front street, mentioned in Saturday's Telegraph, and wherein James O'Brien was erroneously charged with being the thief:—

George O'Brien called at the house of James O'Brien to take lodgings, went to his room where he stole the shirt and pantaloons of a fellow-lodger and left; next day he called again, when the shirt was found on his back. He admitted he had stolen it, and left his coat as security that he would return the pants, instead of which he made a complaint before Alderman Beider that James O'Brian had stolen his coat.

On the hearing his statements were so contradictory that the Alderman discharged James O'Brien. George O'Brien was then arrested and committed to prison, where he now is, for stealing the shirt and pants.

Spiritual Manifestations.—A young man was indiscreet enough on Saturday evening to get about "three sheets in the wind," and while in that disreputable condition amused himself by making "*spiritual*" manifestations at a house in the neighborhood of Moyamensing avenue and Williamson street. Tables were upset, furniture smashed, and things knocked about generally, all caused through the influence of *bad spirits*. The manifestations were suspended when the police arrived, who took the "medium" in charge, and brought him before Alderman Lutz, who committed him to Moyamensing, as the surest way of enabling him to rid himself of the influence of said spirits.

Run Over and Killed by a Passenger Railway Car.—A man named Edward McCafferny was knocked down and run over by a Hestonville Passenger Railway car, on Saturday evening, at Twenty-third and Wood streets, and so badly injured that he died from the effects of his wounds. It appears that deceased and two others came out of a tavern and ran across the street as the car was approaching, when McCaferny undertook to return for some purpose, when he was struck in the head by the car and run over. R. W. Gordon, the conductor, and H. S. Bracken, the driver, were arrested and will be held for a bearing, pending the Coroner's investigation into the circumstances of the case.

A Cattle Thief Arrested.—Daniel Michel entered the Drove Yard, at West Philadelphia, on Saturday night last, and taking a fancy to the personal appearance of five beeves he found there, assumed the character of a drover and drove them off, in order to dispose of them for his personal aggrandizement. Two of the cattle were killed either by or for him, and the others are still alive and kicking. All of them, however, the dead and the "quick," were recovered, and Daniel fell into the hands of the police, and was held for a further hearing, charged as above stated.

Dwelling House Robbed.—Late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, the dwelling house situated at the S. W. corner of St. John and Coates streets was entered by opening the shutter of the rear window. The thieves did not obtain much booty to reward them for their pains, for the insignificant sum of $14 was all that they succeeded in appropriating.

Stole a Bag of Coffee.—William H. Gordon, while passing a store situated at Front and Shippen streets, on Saturday, took a fancy to a bag of coffee belonging to the store, and walked off with it. He was taken in custody by the police, and brought before Alderman Toland, who committed him.

Larceny of Yarn.—A woman, named Eliza Milligan, was arrested at Eleventh and Catherine streets, on Saturday afternoon, charged with the larceny of a quantity of yarn. She was taken before Alderman Lutz, who held her to bail.

Woman and Child Injured by Burning.—About ten o'clock on Sunday night a woman and child, residing at No. 15 Kauffman street were severely injured by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

Appointed Lieutenant of Police.—William Tell Street, formerly a Captain in the my, was appointed, on Saturday last, Lieutenant of Police for the Twenty-third Ward, in place of Lieutenant Somers, removed.

New Organ.—A new organ has just been completed for the Trinity Episcopal Church, Catharine street, between Second and Third. On Thursday evening there will be a public performance at the church.

Acknowledgment.—We have received for the "Soldier's Family" an additional $2.

Card from the Ghost.—

This is to let the public know
The reason why I've lately
Haunted that house in Fifth street so,
Disturbing people greatly,
I got my death by wearing clothes
Flimsy and thin, though dear,
And now I grudge mankind repose,
Upon this wicked sphere;
But, if I could the past recall,
I'd always buy at Tower Hall!

We have the largest and best stock of Clothing in Philadelphia all fresh, fashionable and sound, which we are selling at prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, for either sound or damaged goods.

Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street
Bennett & Co.

Great Advantages are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try "*The Troches*," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

Closing out our Winter Stock at reduced prices. Charles Stokes & Co., 'one price," under the Continental Hotel.

How happy would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch, and weave, and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.

The most perfect, the most reliable; therefore the cheapest Sewing-machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street No charge for instruction, whether you purchase or not.

B. Scott, Jr. announces a large special sale of Mantel, Pier, and Looking Glasses to take place at the Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock. They are all from the establishment of G. Pelman, who is making extensive alterations on his premises, and is compelled to make the above sale on this account. Sale positively without reserve.

No protective duty is necessary to secure for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" a preference over Lubin's Extracts among connoisseurs in perfumes. The public should know however, that the so-called Lubin's extracts in this market are all domestic imitations. One bottle of the "Night-Blooming Cereus" is worth a gross of them. Sold everywhere.

No matter whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little mone

No family can afford to be without a Florence. The best Sewing-machine in the world.

Only One Man.—It is said that there was never but one man who wasn't spoiled by being lionized—he was a Jew, and his name was Daniel. People are *unalterably* of the opinion that W. W. Alter, at No 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue, keeps the best coal to be found If you have been imposed upon, try a ton from Alter.

How happy is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.

The very best Sewing-machine in the world.

Rupture professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and supports.

Prices Reduced —Persons desiring Photographs should avail themselves of the present opportunity to obtain superior Photographs at B F. Reimer's, No 624 Arch street, now made at reduced prices.

Compound Interest Notes,
7 30s and 5-20s
Gold and Silver bought and sold.
Drexel & Co., 34 South Third street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

BONNAFFON—WALTERS.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev D. Otis Kellogg, Jr., SYLVESTER BONNAFFON, Jr., and Miss VIRGINIA V., only daughter of the late A. G. Walters, Esq., both of this city.

CUMMINGS—KING.—At Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at the residence of the brides' father, by Rev. S. E. Romans, assisted by Rev. Edward P. Wright, WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS to Miss EMMA L. KING; also, HENRY MARTYN CUMMINGS to Miss IDA VIRGINIA KING, only daughters of David G. King, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DINGEE—RHOADS.—On the 14th inst., SAMUEL C. DINGEE and ELLEN RHOADS, by Rev. William C. Robinson, No 1313 Poplar street.

WILSON—STEWART.—On the 15th of February, at the residence of Mr. Charles Williams, by the Rev. W. M. Rice, Mr. PIERCE B. WILSON, of Georgia, to Miss HENRIETTA M., daughter of the late James Stewart, of Philadelphia. (Augusta, Ga., "Constitutionalist" please copy.)

DIED.

DOWLING.—On the 17th instant, WILLIAM DOWLING, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1128 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant at 8½ o'clock. without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

MOAN.—On the 18th inst., FRANCIS X MOAN, aged 29 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, St Mary's Cemetery, corner of Eleventh and Moore streets, on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at the Church of the Annunciation Interment at the Cemetery.

SINCLAIR.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. MARY SINCLAIR, aged 25 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Michael Hagarty, No. 513 S. Front street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

LEEFER.—On the 17th instant, VINCENT LEEFER, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and Hierophant Division, No. 21, S. of T., and the Grand Division, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 140 Dana street, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

THOMAS.—At Frankford, on the 18th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late George Thomas, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs Catharine Shrony, in Jackson street, Manayunk, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS CAN GET a superior article of Pipe Hooks, by the 100 or 1000 and the elting Ladies and Plumbers' Pots and Shave Hooks, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE GRADUATED MEASURE ANSWERS for four of them and a funnel, thus combining five articles in the one. Housekeepers and Storekeepers should examine them. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRAITHWAITE'S "LUZ" SCISSORS.—OUR assortment of this celebrated make of Scissors is much better by recent additions. A variety of other makes for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14 1y

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

THE GRAND ORATORIO OF

ELIJAH

Will be repeated at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On FRIDAY EVENING, February 23, 1866.

In consequence of the pre engagement of Mr. Rudolphsen, the Popular Basso of St. Augustine's Church, Mr Jean Louis has been engaged—Mr. Simpson Miss Mc affrey, and Miss Alexander will take the other parts as sung by them at the Musical Fund Hall, and the entire Germania Orchestra. The whole under the direction of Carl Sentz.

Tickets for the Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, with secured seats, $1 00. Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents.

Colored persons to the Amphitheatre, 50 cents.

The Oratorio will commence at 7¾ o'clock, precisely.

Box sheet now open at C. W. A. Trumpler's and at the Academy. 2 19 5t

PERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA—LUCRETIA BORGIA will be repeated at CONCERT HALL on TUESDAY EVENING, February 20.

Season tickets, for the remainder of the season, admitting a gentleman and two ladies to each opera, $10 Single tickets, $1·50. To be had from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on Tuesday, 20th instant, at Mr Perelli's Rooms, No 1228 Chesnut street. 2 19 2t

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

WINSLOW'S CELEBRATED GREEN CORN,

35 CENTS PER CAN.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Closes at 7 P. M. 2 16 3t

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

G. PELMAN'S FIRST GREAT SALE OF MANTEL, PIER AND LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS PHOTOGRAPHS, AND CARTE DE VISITE FRAMES.

G Pelman announces his first sale of finest quality mantel, pier and looking-glasses of paintings, engravings, chromo lithographs, photograph and carte de visite frames, will take place a

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Tuesday Morning,

February 20 at 10 o'clock, comprising mantel, pier, and looking-glasses, of every description and size, in walnut rosewood, and gilt; pier and bracket tables, walnut and rosewood; steel engravings, plain and colored; lithographs, chromos, with or without frames; also a lot of carte de visite frames

Sale positively without reserve as Mr. Pelman is compelled to make the above sale on account of extensive alterations on his premises. 2 13 6t

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS, (Late with M. Thomas & Sons). STORE, No. 333 CHESNUT Street.

Sale No. 2045 Green Street.

SPLENDID FURNITURE, STEINWAY PIANO, PAINTINGS, LARGE MIRROR, VELVET CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 2045 Green street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including suite splendid walnut and plush drawing-room furniture, handsome chamber suites finished in oil, etagere sideboard, elegant rosewood seven octave piano forte made by Steinway & Sons, French plate mantel mirrors, 78 by 58 inches, fine oil paintings, rich satin lambrequin and lace curtains, elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, etc.

Also, Kitchen Furniture.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale, or previously by obtaining an order from the auctioneers. 2 19 2t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

STERR'S CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALLS, FILBERT Street, between Seventh and Eighth streets

W. H. STERR, Auctioneer,

Will sell

On Tuesday Morning,

February 20th at 10 o'clock about

THIRTY-FIVE HORSES,

Comprising Trotting, Farm, and Family Horses, among which will be found:—

Bay Pacing Horse Niagara.

Sorrel Mare, 15½ hands high 7 years old, sound and kind.

Grey Horse, 15 hands high, 9 years old, sound and kind

Sorrel Colt 5 years old, sound and kind

Black Horse 8 years old sound and kind.

ALSO,

A number of other Horses and Mules

Also new and second-hand Carriages, Light Wagons, Sulkies, Sleighs, etc. etc., with which the sale will commence

Together with Single and Double Harness Saddles. Bridles, Whips, Sheets Bells, etc., made by superior makers

No postponement on account of weather.

Horses Vehicles, and Harness always on hand at private Sale.

Superior Stable accommodations for Horses entered for public or private sale.

1t W. H. STERR, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN! GERMANTOWN!

Any person desiring to establish a first-class Boarding House or Boarding School at Germantown can now purchase one of the most desirable places for such purpose in the Twenty-second Ward

The property known as the White Swan Hotel, at Mount Airy, Germantown, will be sold cheap and upon accommodating terms.

The main building is of stone, four stories in height, and contains thirty one rooms.

There are about two acres of ground in good condition. There are out-buildings which, with a trifling outlay, could be converted into eight convenient dwellings, or would make additional accommodations for boarders or schools.

Such an opportunity to secure a desirable location may not again be offered, and any one desiring to purchase should apply at once.

Immediate possession can be given.

For full terms and particulars apply to

ROBERT THOMAS, Conveyancer,
MAIN Street, near Walnut ane.
2 17 3t* Germantown.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE OWNER, desiring to remove West, offers for sale a large, established Wholesale and Retail Business, consisting of COAL OIL LAMPS, GLASS-WARE, and OIL. The store is in a good situation and doing a large business now. The whole, including Fixtures Good-will, etc., will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately, or as soon as stock can be counted a for sale Any person wishing to buy or go into business will do well to give their immediate attention Also a good new spring covered wagon horse and harness, all complete and in good order; can be seen at any time.

Address, a real and full name, Post Office, Box No. 2011 2 15 6t8p

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE GREAT

Practical School of Business,

SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS

Accommodations,
Patronage,
and Influence,

Any similar Institute in the State.

The place for

YOUNG MEN

Who desire success and promotion in business life.

The College occupies two large buildings, one at

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

AND THE OTHER AT

Broad and Spring Garden Streets,

Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.

The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporative seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience.

For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue.

2 16 1mw 1m L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 2 17 6t*

DRY GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

JACONET MUSLINS.
PLAID SWISS.
CAMBRIC MUSLINS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
FRENCH ORGANDY.
VICTORIA LAWN.
WHITE DIMITY.
SWISS MUSLINS.
WHITE BRILLIANTS.
PLAID MUSLINS.
AMERICAN CAMBRIC.
STRIPED SWISS.
NAINSOOK MUSLIN.
STRIPED NAINSOOK.
PLAID NAINSOOK.
WHITE PIQUE.
NAINSOOK CHECKS.
WHITE TARLETAN.
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.
LINEN LAWN.
TUCKED MUSLINS.
PUFFED MUSLINS.
MARSEILLES.
PINK TARLETAN.

At Extremely Low Rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 15 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HANDSOME SILKS

AT LOW PRICES.

We have now open a choice assortment of

SPRING SILKS,

Of every variety and quality,

IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS.

Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses.

Silks Suitable for Street Dresses.

BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES.
BONNET TAFFETAS.
DRAP DE FRANCE.
ARMURES.
CORDED.
GRO DE AMERIQUES,
GRO DU RHINES,
TAFFETAS,

AND BLACK SILKS,

Of every variety with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.

H. STEEL & SON,

2 17smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

1866. SPRING. 1866.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will Open on Monday, Feb. 19,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

PLAIN AND FIGURED PERCALES.

2 CASES 5-4 PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINE.

All the new colors, beautiful quality, only $1.

Also, a large line of

FINE DRESS GOODS.

Just landed.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY,

GREAT BARGAINS IN

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!

All the leading makes of

SHEETING, SHIRTING, AND PILLOW CASE MUSLINS,

Bought before the great advance, selling below the market price.

OUR MOTTO, [2 17 6t
"SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES."]

DUPLEX SKIRT.

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade or house, the church, theatre, or car* they are UNSURPASSED combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,

NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all First-class Retail Stores in this city. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

WRIGHT'S FRESH TOMATOES, OF MY OWN CANNING,

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER CAN.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Closes at 7 P. M. 2 16 3t

ITALIAN MACCARONI,

VERMICELLI,

PARMASAN CHEESE,

FRESH IMPORTED.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

WRIGHT HAS JUST IMPORTED A FRESH lot of

TABLE OIL,
BONELESS SARDINES, and
ANCHOVIES.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Closes at 7 P. M. 2 16 3t

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened 500 doz. Linen Towels.

Huckaback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up to $1.

Handsome Damask Towels.

Bath Towels, 31, 40, 50, and 65 cents.

A large assortment Linen Napkins and Doylies.

Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

Linen Huckaback by the yard.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard, very cheap.

8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap.

Best Russia Crash in the city, for 18, 20, 25 cents per yard.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Cambric, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins.

Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns.

Striped and Plaid Muslins.

Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins.

Shirred Muslins, very cheap.

Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins.

White Brilliances, 28, 31¼ 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts.

White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.

Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street.

N. B.—Best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; pillow-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality American Prints and Ginghams. 2 10

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

THOMAS SIMPSONS SONS,

NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—

BLANKETS—BLANKETS

BLANKETS CHEAP.

SPLENDID BLANKETS—From $5 per pair up.

10-4 Blankets,	all wool.	$5 50.	worth $8.
11-4	do.	do.	$7, worth $10.
12-4	do.	do.	$10 worth $14.

Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.

White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns at reduced prices.

Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached from 18c. a piece up.

Napkins and Doylies in great variety cheap.

We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings The best makes of Linen Shirtings 10 4 wide, for $1·50 per yard; cheaper than muslin

Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2·50 a piece up.

We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.

Shirt Bosoms from 20c up.

Neat Styles Heavy Marseilles, for Ladies' and Children's wear, 80 cents per yard worth $1 25. These goods are just in from New York auction.

27 inch Medicated All Linen Huck Towelling, 35 cents per yard—worth 50 cents

Cambric Edgings and Insertings. A new and beautiful assortment just opened

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.

Brilliants all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.

Cambrics, dressed and undressed.

Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.

DRESS GOODS

Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.

Alpacas and Delaines good quality and colors, cheap.

Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.

Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.

Also, a full assortment of Skirts

Plain Black Alpaca 31c up.

Calicoes, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap

English and French Chintzes and Percals beautiful patterns at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure Ladies' white Hose from 13c a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap.

A good assortment of Woollen Hose.

Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.

We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.

Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.

A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 2smws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE street

CALICOES! CALICOES

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

ONE CASE

Calicoes..........................23 cents per yard.

TWO CASES

4-4 Calicoes........................28 cents per yard.

THREE CASES

4-4 Bleached Muslin...............35 cents.

TWO CASES

4-4 Bleached Muslin...............37½ cents.

ONE CASE

4-4 Bleached Muslin...............40 cents.

FIVE BALES

Unbleached Muslin..........25 to 35 cents.

A fine show of best makes COTTON GOODS, retailing at about the wholesale price. 2 13 6t

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.

100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 90c to $1·50.

300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS.

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

JAPAN.

The Ratification of the Treaties with Foreign Powers.

The Japan *Herald* gives the following interesting account of the ratification, by the Mikado of Japan, of the treaties with foreign countries:—

"The Tycoon and his Government had information of the intention of the foreign representatives to visit Osaka. On the arrival of the fleet the Tycoon was at Kioto awaiting the final orders of the Mikado respecting Nagato. On the very day on which the foreign ships dropped anchor off Hiogo he received a *djeen baori* (war dress) and a *tatchi* (war sword).

"The foreign ministers at once sent officers to Osaka to take to the Gorojio letters, in which was stated requirements of the treaty powers, viz.:—

"1. The ratification of treaties by the Mikado.
"2. The opening of Hiogo.
"3. The revision of the tariff.

"Two or three days afterwards the members of the Gorojio came themselves to Hiogo, and had an interview with our ministers. After relating what had been done to induce the Mikado to sanction the treaties, after having repeatedly asserted that without this sanction the execution of the treaties was almost impossible, they added the declaration that the question was a very dangerous one, on account of the hostile feelings entertained by many towards foreigners. At the close of a very long conference, the Gorojio promised to add their exertions to those of the Tycoon, and spare no trouble to obtain this sanction, which, they said, was 'as necessary to the Tycoon himself as to the foreigners.'

"Accordingly, the following day high officials were sent to Kioto; and meanwhile the officers of the various legations were at work at Osaka, busily employed in explaining and illustrating the intentions and fixed resolutions of the representatives.

"Our ministers considered that a prompt and energetic diplomatic action was requisite to effect the desired end. The Gorojio called again, and agreed with the ministers that the utmost effort of the Tycoon and his Government were indispensable, and that no time should be lost in discussing the matter with the council of the Mikado. Ten days were then given for a final reply.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE JAPANESE.

"Whilst these negotiations were going on at Osaka, Kioto was in an indescribable state. Emissaries of Daimios rushed in to counter-order the departure of the Tycoon. Ronins made horrible threats against the life of the Tycoon, and even of the Mikado himself.

"The Mikado begged that the men-of-war should be removed at once, and declared he would not sanction the treaties. He then ordered the removal of Abe Boungo-no Kiami and Matzmai Idzum-ino Kami from the Gorojio, and took from them their title of Kami.

"These two Daimios were ordered at once to retire to their dominions, and to express their regret for the favor they had shown to the foreign cause.

"The Tycoon and his Government were stupefied at this unexampled audacity of Kioto; they thought that from such an act to the deposition of the Tycoon by the Mikado the distance was small.

"Osaka and Kioto were in a state of revolution. The foreign representatives were informed of all these changes, but they became more determined than ever, encouraged by the Tycoon and his ministers.

THE TYCOON.

"A letter, which we hope we shall be permitted to publish in a few days, was sent to the Mikado. In this letter the Tycoon offered to retire, and begged that the Tycoonate might fall into the hands of Stots-bashi, and the command of the army be entrusted to his relatives, the Daimios of Owari and Kichou. In order to prove to the Mikado and his court that he was in earnest, he ordered the eight Japanese steamers at anchor before Hiogo to move at once to Osaka, to be ready to convey him to Yeddo.

"Happily, this letter was stopped, and the Tycoon was told that it was a shame for himself, and a disgrace to his ancestors, to abdicate, when he was at the head of an army numbering three hundred thousand men—and to yield to a miserable faction, tyrannizing over the Mikado and his council.

"Another most remarkable document, which we shall probably be hereafter authorized to publish, was at once prepared and despatched to Kioto. In this masterpiece of Japanese literature the Tycoon entreats the Mikado to give his sanction—and to support his diplomatic note, he moved with thirty-four thousand of his best troops to Foushimi, about eight miles from Kioto. There he sent for some members of the Mikado's council, but the reply was that the emissaries of the hostile Daimios and the Ronins were in such a rage, that it was unsafe for them to undertake the journey. The Mikado, indeed, gave the Tycoon to understand that his presence was necessary to protect his own sacred person.

"The Tycoon at once proceeded to Kioto, with two thousand troops, ordered some Daimios, officers, apparently Ronins, and in the employ of high members of the Mikado's council, to be apprehended, and assembled all the representatives of the Daimios actually at Kioto.

"The excitement was great, the crisis fearful. The officers of the legations sent to Osaka, on a special mission, met only the stern and sorrowful faces of the Tycoon's followers, all more or less ready to perform the hari-kiri, should the Tycoon be compelled to retire. This painful excitement lasted three days. The representatives of the four powers, almost hourly informed of the state of affairs, were during all this time busily engaged day and night.

"The Japanese fleet was now ordered to leave Hiogo and Osaka, and take refuge in the Bay of Youra.

"The crisis was hourly approaching. The member of Gorogio Ogasawara Iki no Kami throughout the whole of the night of the 23d of November discussed with thirty-six deputies of the Daimios the question of the sanction of the treaties. He succeeded in persuading them; but there were invisible enemies round the Mikado, and he himself feared for his life.

THE MIKADO FORCED TO YIELD.

"At last all the members of the Gorogio, the great Matskis and high officials of the Tycoon, with Stots-bashi at their head, called on the Mikado, and prostrated themselves at his Majesty's feet. The Mikado was moved; but messages containing threats were brought in every minute, and the Sacred Emperor was still hesitating when all the high officers declared they would die at once should they not obtain what they had been sent for. Stots-bashi went so far as to take hold of the Mikado, respectfully swearing that he would not loosen his hold until his Majesty sanctioned the treaties. Finally, Knambuka, the first officer of the Midako, was directed to bring him the book of the irrevocable wills, and the sanction was given.

"The change was instantaneous. Where all was fear and distrust, confidence and resolution became triumphant. All congratulated each other on the issue of their patient labors; all expressed the strongest confidence in the future, and they could well say, with the utmost truth, 'We have accomplished a good and great work!'

"NOTIFICATION.

"The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the satisfaction of making known for the information of all subjects of her Majesty, that the negotiation in which he has been engaged at Osaka, in concert with his colleagues the representatives of France, the United States of America, and Holland, have been attended with the following results:—

"1. The Mikado has given his formal sanction to the treaties concluded by the Tycoon with the foreign powers.

"2. Negotiations for the revision of the tariff on a basis agreed upon will at once be proceeded with at Yeddo.

"3. The opening of the port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka is guaranteed at the time mentioned in the London convention of 1862, or an earlier date, if circumstances should permit.

"HARRY S. PARKER
"Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.
"Osaka Bay, November 25, 1865."

—Gail Hamilton says one can be daughter, sister, friend, without impeachment of one's sagacity; but it's a dreadful indorsement of a man to marry him.

"Message" of Brigham Young.

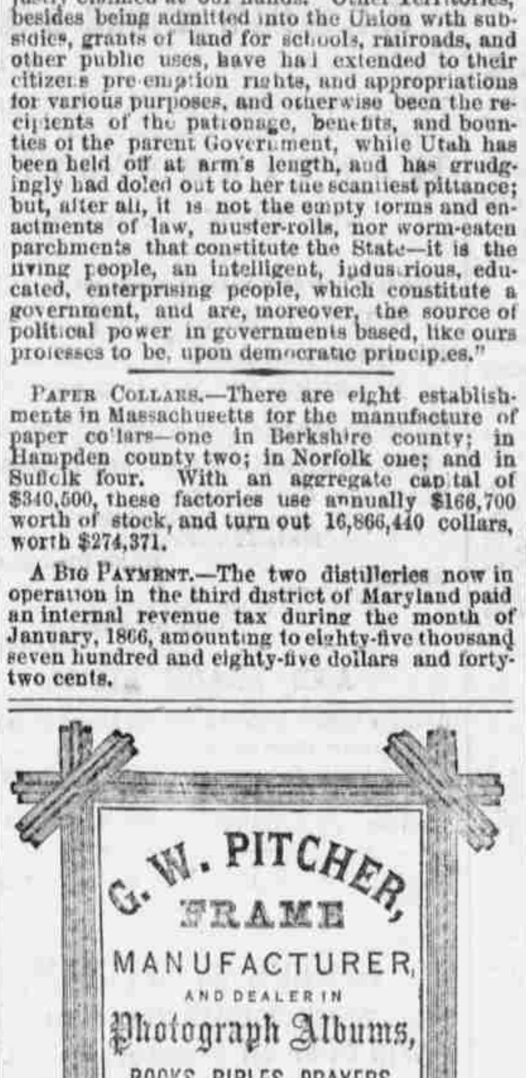
Although Utah is known to the law only as a Territory, with a Governor appointed by the President, and a Territorial Delegate (William H. Hooper) in Congress, Brigham Young persists in calling it the "State of Deseret," and has just sent a "Message" to the Mormon Legislature, under date of "Executive Office, State of Deseret, January 22." In this document, which has the merit of brevity, Brigham discusses the affairs of Utah from the extreme Mormon stand point, gives thanks for abundant harvests, praises the untiring industry and enterprise of the people, and proceeds as follows:—

"Thus has a State been formed and brought into being, of which the honorable members of this legislative assembly are the true representatives. 'Tis true our State organization has not yet received the sanction of Congress and the general Government, yet it is considered best for us to maintain it intact, that whenever the propitious moment shall arrive our State may be able, the more readily, to assume the robes of sovereignty. Notwithstanding the seeming neglect on the part of Congress in hearkening to our petition for admittance into the Union as a State, we are still progressing in the founding of a commonwealth which must, ere long, win its way to place and power. Settlements are continually extending east and west, north and south, throughout the entire limits of the State, and an extensive traffic has been opened up with our neighbors on the north and west.

* * * "It is now about four years since the adoption by the people of the State Constitution and the formation of our State Government, yet Congress has not chosen to act upon our memorial, praying for admission into the Union; and I regret to add, that indications do not appear favorable for such action during the present session of Congress. This delay on the part of our Government appears the more remarkable, as other Territories of less extent and population have gained their status as States, and no good reason can be assigned why Deseret should continue to be thus excluded. The question, as to how long it will be proper for us to submit to thus have our Constitutional rights and franchises withheld from us, is an important one; but we leave its solution to Him who rules all things. If favors beget obligations few indeed are the requirements that can be justly claimed at our hands. Other Territories, besides being admitted into the Union with subsidies, grants of land for schools, railroads, and other public uses, have had extended to their citizens pre-emption rights, and appropriations for various purposes, and otherwise been the recipients of the patronage, benefits, and bounties of the parent Government, while Utah has been held off at arm's length, and has grudgingly had doled out to her the scantiest pittance; but, after all, it is not the empty forms and enactments of law, muster-rolls, nor worm-eaten parchments that constitute the State—it is the living people, an intelligent, industrious, educated, enterprising people, which constitute a government, and are, moreover, the source of political power in governments based, like ours professes to be, upon democratic principles."

PAPER COLLARS.—There are eight establishments in Massachusetts for the manufacture of paper collars—one in Berkshire county; in Hampden county two; in Norfolk one; and in Suffolk four. With an aggregate capital of $340,500, these factories use annually $166,700 worth of stock, and turn out 16,866,440 collars, worth $274,371.

A BIG PAYMENT.—The two distilleries now in operation in the third district of Maryland paid an internal revenue tax during the month of January, 1866, amounting to eighty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-two cents.



G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the
New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street St Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20smw3m

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
311 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

5 20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
WANTED BY
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
10 6t THIRD AND CHESNUT STREET.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET.
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10 1y

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
1 23tuthr3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD street.

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown, instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent more AROMA than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO
A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT
STOVE FOR HEATING
PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers
Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,
On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE.

The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME.

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the usual way, BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.

For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND
STOVE STORES GENERALLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

G. C. REUKAUFF'S
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY
OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL
TO NEW. 11 6 4m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.
James Brown,
Charles A. Duy,
Wm. D. Lewis,
William B. Bullock,
Wm. S. Needles,
John D. Taylor,
Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Lemuel Coffin,
J. Hillborn Jones,
John Woodside,
Wm. C. Longstreth,
J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO NEW YORK SHIPPERS.—EXPRESS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship WASHINGTON is receiving freight at first wharf below Market street, and will sail on SATURDAY, 17th. WM. P. CLYDE & Co.
2 15 2t No. 14 S. WHARVES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK
is reciving Freights daily at low rates,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
and will insure at low rates.
P. R. CLARK, Agent,
2 5 1m Nos. 314 and 316 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS....................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE....................$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK, Wednesday, February 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, February 17.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, February 21.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, February 24.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin..........$90 00 Steerage..........$30 00
First Cabin to London. 95 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris...105 00 Steerage to Paris...... 40 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LIQUORS.

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut,
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25 1865.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking
CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp.
Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents
Sold wholesale only by
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO. Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 243 RACE Street Philad'a.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, }
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT }
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies. Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,010 00
	Cash in Banks......$55,956 89 Cash in Drawer.... 678 48	56,635 37
		$1 253,640 18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Penistan,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.
Capital..................................$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus..........................944 543 15
Premiums.................................1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.
INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

A Ball at the Tuileries.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star* gives the following description of the recent ball at the Tuileries:—

"The scene is brilliant in the extreme. Imagine that noble hall lighted and crowded as it was last night by women blazing with diamonds and dressed as French women alone know how, and by men in uniforms of every nation and of every hue, and you must admit that it is a sight worth some fatigue. Remarkable among the crowd are the tall forms of the Morocco ambassadors, robed in the rich mellow white of their bournous, of which graceful garment the capuchon was worn over their heads, their poetic aspect somewhat marred, however, by very old yellow slippers and particularly slovenly drawn stockings.

"Specially courteous to these sons of the South is young Prince Hohenzollern, over whose white uniform is slung a straight shaped cape of dark sable, more peculiar than agreeable, I should say, on a ball night. The Emperor in his general's uniform looks well, but awfully bored, and I do believe has yawned more than once. He is speaking to blue-eyed Princess Hohenzollern, whose dress of costly Alencon lace over azure sets off her fair Coburg coloring and golden hair.

"The crowd breaks in two lines, as sweeps past, scattering *bon mots* and bestowing gracious smiles, the witty Austrian ambassadress, her train of black tulle and roses measuring full four yards.' She speaks for a moment to a lady in startling attire. An amber satin petticoat, a jacket of fur-colored velvet fringed with brown and white dog skin, a *coiffure* sparkling with diamonds, evidently copied from Isabey's 'Empress Josephine,' is the costume in which the *diplomatiste* Princess Korsakow has been pleased to appear.

"Her story, by-the-by, is worth listening to. The old Prince had immense estates, which he entrusted to his intendant's management. The latter managed so cunningly as to acquire gradually, but surely, the whole property himself, and buy out the Prince, who, to reacquire the family property, married his only son to the intendant's daughter—she of the amber and brown costume.

"Another move in the crowd. Preceded by their chamberlains, their Majesties pass on their way to visit the *salle* reserved for the subaltern officers and their families. Very lovely, but somewhat careworn, looks the *gracieuse* Empress. Trailing ivies fall over a tulle dress, of which the front is covered with the imperial bee—not a golden bee, but a brown, buzzing, working bee; a scarf of golden tulle, worn sashwise, and floating around her slight figure, while the crown diamonds sparkle and blaze; a butterfly, in diamonds, is placed on her, and appears to have alighted on the coronet which encircles her exquisite head.

"Prince Napoleon is not with his imperial cousins, and I note the presence of Princess Mathilde and of the Wurtemburg prince who fought at Solferino at the head of his Austrian regiment. The absence of the Prefect of the Seine and of his family is caused by a family affliction. Earl Cowley has escaped, and is already at home, but Lord and Lady Gray of Gray are here, as are Lord and Lady Perth; and English beauty is well represented by stately Marechale Canrobert (*nee* Macdonald), and by Mrs. Miles, the latter more queen like even than her fair compatriot, in white and silver, and wearing a coronal of pearls. Her husband's Deputy Lieutenant's uniform is the only one I remark: and, by-the-by, there are very few English.

"But proceed we to the card-room, where around twelve tables superannuated dowagers and purblind generals appear thoroughly to enjoy their rubber of whist, *ecarte*, etc. Beyond, in the throne-room, over the velvet and gold cushioned symbol of sovereignty two Cent Gardes continually mount guard, lest it might occur to one of the crowd to repose his wearied limbs within its luxurious depths. Thence the supper-room is reached, and right glad are we to put ourself in charge of one of the hundreds of liveried footmen, who supply you with delicious champagne, truffle salad, salmis of ortolans, and every imaginable restorative for our exhausted nature, with a zeal and attention which I for one cannot too gratefully acknowledge. One footman is told off for every three guests."

Spanish Insurrections.

The recent revolt in Spain gives interest to the following account of former insurrections in that country, which we find in the Paris *Siecle*:—

"It is a sort of Castilian appanage to wish to be free and independent, and to proclaim one's opinion sword in hand. We will not go back to the days of the Cid, and the pronunciamento of former times, but will confine our remarks to those of modern dates. The staff of the Spanish army consists of ten marshals (captains general), of whom five are honorary—the King, the Infantes, and the Duke de Montpensier. The five others—Espartero, Duke de la Vittoria; Narvaez, Duke de Valencia; Guttierez de la Concha, Marquis del Duero; O'Donnell, Duke de Tetuan; and Serano y Dominguez, Duke de la Torre—have all taken part in celebrated insurrections. If they have fought the enemies of their country, they have also chiefly owed their elevation to the energy with which they have combated their rivals. Among the generals commanding the different arms, the most illustrious—General Ros de Olanc, Marquis de Guad y Gelu; General Zavala, Marquis de Sierra Bullones, who is now pursuing General Prim; General Dulce, Marquis de Castelflorite; General de Messina, General Genaro Quesada, and many others—have also shared in pronunciamentos. All those risings have not triumphed; but it must not be supposed that a man is ruined forever through having failed once. Some few generals have been shot; but most of the vanquished have only been exiled. On the other hand, if a man does not always succeed in a first attempt, it is seldom that he is not more fortunate in a second.

"Thus Narvaez, after his first, in 1838, was exiled and took refuge at Paris; but, in 1842, while still in that capital, he organized a vast conspiracy with the money of the exiled Queen Regent. He landed at Valencia, passed between all the generals who were watching for him, was conqueror at Torrejon de Ardoz on the 23d July, 1843, entered Madrid in triumph and recalled Maria Christina. In commemoration of this successful attempt he was made Duke of Valencia, where he first touched land.

"Marshal O'Donnell, now President of the Council, had long conspired against Espartero before directing the famous rising of 1854. After his success on that occasion, he mercilessly crushed, in 1856, those of Madrid, Barcelona, and Saragossa, directed against himself, and only secured his power, after the days of the 14th, 16th, 18th, and 22d of July, for a very short period. Narvaez again became Prime Minister. Marshal O'Donnell resumed what might be called the grand viziership in 1857, and he then gave General Prim the opportunity of distinguishing himself by his side in Morocco. Notwithstanding his laurels of Tetuan, he was compelled to see Marshal Narvaez take precedence of him in 1864, and did not re-enter the ministry till July, 1865.

"The power of the chiefs of Spanish insurrections is not always of long duration. Thus Espartero (by whom we ought to have commenced), after his first rising in 1852 in favor of the innocent Isabella, passed eight years in combating Carlism before he found an opportunity to take the first place. This occasion arose on his second revolt in 1841, when he became regent in the place of Maria Christina. But his companions and rivals, Serrano, Lopez, and Cabellero, pronounced against him; Narvaez landed at Valencia, as already stated; Espartero was obliged to fly to England for a refuge. Returning from exile, he again became the head of the Progressist party, and after the rising of 1854 was made President of the Council. But O'Donnell, his rival, compelled him to resign in 1856, and the risings then made in his name were put down, so that the Duke de la Vittoria might now be called the Duke of Defeat, if real and great services rendered to Spain did not protect his name from outrage. It is not impossible that he may yet be in power again, notwithstanding his advanced age. The above facts will show that many illusions are entertained respecting pronunciamientos. They are the life of Spain, and will continue to be so until a strong civil constitution shall place the conduct of its own affairs in the hands of the Spanish nation."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

From July 1862 to July 1865—Two Hundred and Eleven Millions Home Taxes—Amount Contributed by Each State—The Sources of Revenue.

The following tables, prepared for the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and which will be published in a day or two, show that the receipts of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1865, were $211,129,529·17, of which the amount collected through the collectors and assessors was $183,113,804·69. The expense of collecting this sum was $4,78?,668·31, and the several States contributed the following amounts:—

Maine	2 408,367 11
New Hampshire	2,424,917·71
Vermont	778,658 27
Massachusetts	23 250 833 96
Rhode Island	3 948 848 68
Connecticut	6 009,998 84
New York	48,940,553·60
New Jersey	7,157,012·52
Pennsylvania	27,811,537·63
Delaware	765,208·13
Maryland	4,966,085 83
Virginia	219,838 83
West Virginia	598,2?6·51
Kentucky	4,591,346·32
Tennessee	1,516,967 73
Louisiana	1,616 188·54
Ohio	15,296,123 44
Indiana	4 571 621 39
Illinois	9,174,370·81
Michigan	2,541 025 01
Wisconsin	1,775 2?0 19
Minnesota	245,939·73
Iowa	1,659,181 54
Missouri	5,248 540 89
Kansas	2?9,573 53
California	3,340 876 95
Oregon	158,191 14
Nevada	288 ?78 27
Colorado	130,052·01
Nebraska	56 054 50
New Mexico	49 042 98
Utah	41 525 93
Washington	76 740·63
Montana	33,022 98

The sources of these amounts have been as follows:—

Manufactures and productions	$104,379,609 50
Slaughtered animals	1 261 857 09
Gross receipts	8 891 874 13
Sales	4 062,243 54
Licenses	12 613 478 67
Incomes	20,740 451 33
Legacies	546,703 17
Schedule A	780 236 53
Passports	29,538 29
Special income	28,929,312 02
Penalties	517 627 41
Dividends	14 385 606 68
Salaries	2 826 333 37
Stamps	11 162,392 14
United States Marshals	2 735 29
Total	$211,129,529 17

The large sum of $164,000,000 derived from manufactures and productions is principally obtained the following sources:—

Boots and shoes	$3 280,627 29
Cigars	3,072,476 56
Clothing	6,820,983 65
Manufactures of cotton	6 747,923 18
Raw cotton	1 772 983 48
Distilled spirits	15 995 701 66
Fermented liquors	3 657,181·03
Furniture	2 788,247 93
Gas	1 348,324 55
Leather	4 837,266 77
Petroleum	2 951 213·88
Paper	1 082 475 82
Sugar	2,144 403 15
Tobacco	7 927,020 62
Woolen fabrics	7,947 094 21

SLEEPING WITH THE HEAD TO THE NORTH.—Herr Dr. Julius von Fischweiler, an eccentric German physician, recently died, leaving in his will what he considered a secret for increasing the years of our life. His own age was 109, and he attributed it to the fact that he always slept with his head to the north, and the rest of his body as nearly as possible in a meridianal position. By this means, he thought, the iron in his body became magnetized, and thus increased the energy of the vital principle.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, ironfounder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No. 51 N Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,

2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success, the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the Electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization, we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possesses the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice.

TO LADIES.—Our treatment is eminently successful in female diseases. Mrs. C. H. BOLLES gives her valuable services to all lady patients. Having cured during the last twelve years FIVE THOUSAND females suffering with every form of disease peculiar to their sex, her ability to cure is well established. Her great experience recommends her to the suffering of her sex.

REFERENCE.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well known gentlemen, who have been treated successfully by us:—

George Grant, No. 610 Chesnut street.
H. Z. Desilver, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General Pleasonton, U. S. Army.
Hon David Wilmot, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge Capron, New York city.
Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwin Forrest, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. Hall, of Philadelphia.
Rev. Daniel Clark, Illinois.
Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
George H. Earle, Attorney at-Law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law. No. 707 Sansom st.
Dr. George W. Freed, Lancaster city, Pa.
Dr. Wm. B. Brown, Girard House.
Rev. Mr. Mallory, Norristown, Pa.
Albert H. Nicolay, No. 52 William st., New York city.
C. Cummings Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. Shurtleff, No. 3722 Market street.
John M. Buist, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. Merchant, Germantown, Philadelphia.

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our new mode of applying Electricity and its different modifications in the cure of all diseases.

The old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city, are especially invited to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may be enabled to treat disease with much more success and produce cures in one-half the time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,

2 15 10t3 PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—We will remove to the spacious building No. 1230 WALNUT Street about the 26th of this month, our present building being too small for our extensive practice. DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD.

SOMETHING NEW.

Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.

PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.

T. G. KORONY & Co.,

No. 1235 CHESNUT STREET.

TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.

Among which can be found:—

Punch
London Times (daily and weekly),
London Illustrated,
Bell's Life,
Manchester Clipper,
London Era,
London Society,
London Orchestra,
Fun,
Northern Whig,
Once-a-Week,
Athenæum,
Temple Bar,
Cornhill Magazine,
London Journal,
Garten Laube,
Kladderadatch,
Kolnische Zeitung,
Harper's Monthly,
Reader,
Army and Navy Journal.

LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 23 mwslmrp

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at ALEXANDRIA, Va., under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Drills,
Adzes,
Augers,
Vises,
Bits,
Broadaxes,
Chisels,
Hammers,
Grindstones,
Saws,
Squares,
Chests,
Knives,
Burring, Folding, Grooving, Turning, Wiring, and Tire-bending Machines;
Corn Mills,
Burr Mill-stones.
Printing Press, with Type and Font,
Hand Trucks,
Hay Cutters,
Hay Press,
Corn Sheller,
Fanning Mills,
Tents,
Axes,
Chairs,
Desks,
Stoves,
Ovens,
Cots,
Cauldrons,
Ox Yokes,
Chains,
Harness,
Saddles,
Halters,
Wagon Covers,
Buckets,
Drugs and Paints,
Horse Medicines,
Hammer,
B. S Bellows,
Shovels,
Hose,
Hind Sail,
Paulins,
Soda Fountain,
Barrels,
Window and Door Frames,
Doors,
Ladders,
Window Sash,
Anchor,
Sugar Mill,
Brooms,
Portable Forges,
9 Ambulances,
6 Spring Wagons,
2 Medical Wagons,
1 One-horse Wagon,
Rope,
Glass,
Iron,
Copper,
Lead,
Lead Pipe,
Cylinder Brick, etc.

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
2 17 8t Depot of Washington.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. 10?

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 16 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Captain A. M. Cummings, A. Q. M.,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at the Government wharf, south side of basin, the following named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz.:—

THE "ESCORT."

Side-wheel steamer of 449 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 181 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "MANHATTAN."

Side-wheel steamer of 816 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; over all, 55 feet; depth of hold 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1600 barrels. She is in good order and well found in all her outfits.

THE "JOHN FARRON."

Side wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet and is well found in anchors, chains, and general outfits.

THE "PEONIC."

Side wheel steamer of 213 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled in 1863; length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 700 barrels; hull, engine, and boiler all in good condition, and well found in her outfits.

THE "HUGH JENKINS."

Side-wheel steamer of 306 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; over all 48 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston 10½ feet; capacity of cargo, 1200 barrels; machinery in good condition and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE "STAR."

Side-wheel steamer of 287 42-95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 26½ feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo 1000 barrels; vessel in good repair and well found in all her outfits.

THE "BALLOON."

Side wheel steamer of 204 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; over all, 37 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 29 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

She has recently been put in most thorough repair, and is well furnished and fitted up as a staff-boat; having abundant conveniences in all departments on board for immediate use.

THE "IOLAS."

Side-wheel steamer of 164 7-95 tons wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; over all 38 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 4 feet; has one square low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 400 barrels. Well found in anchors, chains, tools, etc. etc.

THE "JAMES JEROME."

Screw steamer of 163 93-95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1900 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "CECIL."

Side-wheel steamer of 130 tons wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "L. G. CANNON."

Screw steamer of 200 tons, iron hull, built in 1862; draft, 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet. Vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "IRONSIDES."

Screw steamer of 192 tons; iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1800 barrels. She has a new boiler and engine, rebuilt in 1862, well found in all her outfits.

THE "FANNY GARNER."

Screw steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 7½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "TIGRESS."

Screw tug-boat of 70 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 63 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; draft, 9 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; hull, engine, and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "KATE."

Screw tug-boat of 35 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 16½ inches; stroke of piston, 18 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well founded in all her outfits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE IRON RUDDER,

Made of 2½ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 3-16 inch iron on the back; made of the best material, and in the most thorough manner.

This Rudder was made for steamer "L. G. Cannon," but not found necessary for her use.

ONE SUPERIOR TUBULAR BOILER.

Taken from the steamer "S. R. Spaulding," and now lying at Poole and Hunt's yard, foot of Thames street, 16 feet 2 inches in length, 16 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 78,400 pounds.

This Boiler is in complete order, and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $7000, with the view of putting it in the steamer "Ben Deford," and not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.

Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin:—

Superior Chronometers,
Marine Glasses,
Metallic Life-boats,
Manilla Ropes,
Engineers' Tools,
Ship Stores,
Ship Furniture,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Too numerous to mention in detail, some of which are entirely new, and all in serviceable condition, being surplus stock reserved for offering at final sale of vessels at this Depot.

The above named vessels and their effects are only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 9t Middle Military Department.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E Streets, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., a quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital Bedding, Clothing, and Furniture. A large quantity of Hair Mattresses will be sold.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Purchasers will be allowed forty-eight hours to remove their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
2 19 4t Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:—

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20 000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10 000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 19t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, ETC.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette square, No. 118 Camp street:—

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1230 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630 tons.
Steamship "George Peabody," registered 1018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian," registered 396 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 265 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Huzzar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles" registered 558 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Holcomb," registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 292 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Colonel Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Colonel Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "General Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 70 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Perry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H. D. Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 185 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 349 tons.
Model barge "Colonel Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. ALLEN, Assistant Quartermaster, Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

Terms—Cash in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 12 14t Military Division of the Gulf.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF SUBSISTENCE STORES AND PROPERTY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1866.

Will be offered at Public Auction, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, February 20, 1866, the following articles:—

About 9 head of excellent work Oxen.
2 Cows.
50,000 pounds of Corn (in the ear).
430 000 pounds of Bran.
117,000 pounds of Hay.
2,200 gallons of Extract of Coffee.

Also, the following condemned Subsistence Stores, viz:—

About 2000 pounds of Salt Beef.
980 pounds of Smoked Beef.
3517 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1500 pounds of Hard Bread.
1100 pounds of Corn Meal.
4800 pounds of Dried Peaches.
2000 pounds of Hominy.
600 pounds of Desiccated Potatoes.
1740 pounds of Mixed Vegetables.
2554 pounds of Beans, etc. etc.

Also, the following articles of Commissary Property:—

Iron Safes,
Letter Presses,
Desks,
Tables,
Chairs,
Camp Tables,
Spring Balances,
Beam Scales,
Platform Scales,
Counter Scales,
Meat Saws,
Commissary Chest,
Liquid and Dry Measures,
Faucetts,
Cooper Vices.
Pinchers and Adzes,
Bake Pans,
Trucks,
Wheelbarrows,
Field Desks,
Coffee Mills,
Pumps,
Axes,
Axe Handles,
Cooking Stoves,
Bread Troughs,
One Scow,
Cauldrons,
Fire-brick,
Lamps, etc.

Also, a lot of Coffee and Salt Sacks, Gunny Bags, Rags, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. BELL,
2 5 8t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, February 10, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., a great variety of NEW AND WORN SUPPLIES, comprising—

Axes,
Boots,
Bootees,
Buttons,
Coats,
Coat Straps,
Camp Colors and Cases,
Caps,
Cap Covers and Capes,
Canteens,
Drawers,
Epaulettes,
Flags,
Gaiters, Leather and Canvas,
Hatchets and Handles,
Haversacks,
Hat Ornaments,
Iron Bedsteads,
Iron Pots,
Jackets,
Knapsacks,
Kettles,
Leggins,
Mittens,
Mess Pans,
Numbers,
Pillow Cases,
Pompons,
Shirts,
Stockings,
Scales
Spades,
Shovels,
Sweat Leathers,
Silk—Blue and Scarlet,
Tents—about 5000 Cotton and Linen.
Tent Flies,
Talmas.

Together with many other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.

Many of the articles are new and in excellent condition. Catalogues stating quantities, and describing the property, can be obtained at this Office.

The articles can be seen for two days previous to the sale, upon application to the Military Storekeeper at the Arsenal.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
2 12 9t Philadelphia Depot.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Delaware,
February 12th, 1866.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES.

All good and serviceable.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at WILMINGTON, Delaware, on

FRIDAY, the 23d of February,
FRIDAY, the 2d of March,

Two hundred serviceable MULES.

One hundred on each day of sale.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
2 14 14t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES, ETC. ETC.

Much of this Harness is new all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.

GREAT BARGAINS.

PITKIN & CO.
2 1 lm No. 330 N. FRONT street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, Sulphuric, 500 lbs.,
Alcohol 500 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs.,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchona 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,
Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Opium Pills, 1000 dozen,
Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.,
Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.

Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr.,
2 9 17t Auctioneer.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,

at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,153 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.

Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.

Samples to be seen at the

INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,

and at the

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,

No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

JAMES M. WHITTIMORE,
1 8t2 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, STEAM ENGINE, TELEGRAPH MATERIAL, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 3, on NEW YORK Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, February 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, ETC., consisting of—

Buckets,
Boxes,
Cots,
Cauldrons,
Kettles,
Pans,
Stoves,
Shovels,
Chairs,
Chests,
Desks,
Wardrobes,
Lounges,
Letter Presses,
Spittoons,
Tables,
Window Shades,
Doors,
Window Frames,
Augers,
Chisels,
Files,
Hatchets,
Hammers,
Saws,
Wheelbarrows,
Grindstones,
Fire Hose,
Ladders,
Paulins,
Pork Barrels,
Gas Generators,
Rags,
Rope,
Trucks,
1 Steam Engine, complete, belonging to a Washing Machine, etc.

Together with a lot of

TELEGRAPHIC MATERIAL,

consisting of—

86 Reel Barrows,
40 Beardslee's Signal Telegraph Instruments, with Chests;
48 Wire Reels, 115 Reel Stands,
59 Gears for do., 40 Reel Handles,
69 Straps for Reel Barrows.

The stores must be removed by the purchasers within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-General and Chief Quartermaster,
2 13 8t Depot of Washington.

PUBLIC SALE.—

By direction of Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be sold on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at HARPER'S FERRY, West Virginia, to wit:—

One hundred and fifty tons Cast Iron.
Five tons Wrought Iron.
One Iron Forebay Flume.
One large Turning Lathe.
One Rolling-Mill, with machinery, furnaces, forges, fly-wheel, shafting, rollers, hangers, etc., complete.
One hundred thousand Bricks (more or less).
Thirty-four Cast-iron Columns (new).
Seventy Cast-iron Window Frames.
Eight Anvil Blocks (cast).
One thousand two hundred and seventy Joslyn's Carbines, with appendages complete (new).
Three hundred and twenty Starr's Carbines, with appendages new and complete.
One hundred and seven assorted Revolvers.
Nine hundred and thirty Cavalry Sabres.
Two thousand one hundred and sixty Burnside's Carbines.
Five thousand Enfield Rifles.
Forty-six N. C. O. Swords, together with about one thousand sets horse equipments for cavalry, including bridles, saddles, saddle-blankets, halters, etc.; also, large quantities of cavalry and infantry Accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and tools of various kinds, etc. etc.
One large lot of finely dressed Granite Stone.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold.

Term—Cash, in Government funds.

D. J. YOUNG, Ordnance Agent.
JOHN KOONCE, Auctioneer.
HARPER'S FERRY, February 10, 1866. 2 15 10t

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at Vine street wharf, Delaware river, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, February 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the Building belonging to the Government known as the

FORAGE SHED,

containing about 18,000 feet assorted LUMBER.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Must be removed within seven (7) days from date of sale.

By order of Colonel W. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.

HENRY W. JAMES,
2 17 2t Capt. A. Q. M., and Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S GERMAN OPERA.—The approaching season of German Opera, which commences a week from to-day, has created quite a flutter among the fashionables in the west end. During the ten nights we are to have *William Tell*, *Mireille*, which is said to be fully equal to *Faust*, *Fra Diavolo*, *Les Huguenots*, *Faust*, *Martha*, *Robert Le Diable*, *Magic Flute*, and *Don Giovanni*, with a distribution of the parts among a host of old favorites and new aspirants. M'lle Elvira Naddi, a prima donna of whom fame speaks highly, and Johann Armand, make their first appearance in this city. The company is a very efficient one, and with the fine costumes and scenic effects, will no doubt draw crowded houses, though we are just now observing the season of Lent. Mr. Grover deserves the thanks of the community for the splendid musical entertainments which he has given throughout the country. Tickets securing seats can be had during the present week for the low price of ten dollars the ten performances, which is certainly very cheap, considering the attractions.

The sale of secured seats to the opera is going on rapidly and we are informed by Mr Grover that more were disposed of this morning than were ever before in any one day. Persons desiring to secure good seats should apply soon.

PERELLI.—The second representation of *Lucrezia* will take place to-morrow evening. This opera excited a perfect *furor*. It is as fine as a real opera. Mrs Davis. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Waterman, and Miss Deregre are all in the cast.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Sam* will be produced this evening with the whole strength of the company, and the addition (from New York) of Miss Olive Logan, the lady of the golden tresses, Mr. Farsloe, a *peculiar* low comedian. Mr. De Walden, and Mr. Chanfrau, who is the hero. The piece has been long in preparation, and will be produced with every possible scenic perfection. New York rushed in crowds to see "Sam;" Philadelphia is sure to follow the example of New York. *Sam* is positively overflowing with fun.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Ice Witch*, a piece of magical mystery, with the sublime and wonderful scenic effects which this theatre delights in, will be given this evening. Miss Orton is the mortal heroine; Miss Keach the immortal one. Miss Wood, the graceful danseuse, appears. The effects of "light" on the Polar scenery is said to be the magic of art. This piece has not been played here for many years, and to our play-going generation is entirely new.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke appears as "Major De Boots." At that announcement the public bursts into one universal smile, for "Major De Boots" is their cherished hero in all the comic *repertoire* of their favorite comedian. The piece is well put on the stage. Miss Graham and Miss Germon both play in it.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—This is Mr. Wallett's last week at the American. Master Barry, one of the most amusing Ethiopians in the country, also appears. The entertainment is very well calculated to draw good houses. Some novelties are in preparation here.

THE PEAK FAMILY.—The present will be the fifth week of the Peak Family, and their stay in Philadelphia has been really remunerative, crowded houses having greeted them on all occasions. They are thorough artists, and bring delightful music out of the bells.

TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION.

Seven Horse Thieves Shot and Killed by the Citizens of Saltillo, Miss.

From the Memphis Commercial.

We have often called attention to the fact that on the outskirts of the city there existed an organized band of horse-thieves, whose wholesale depredations in this line have been long and sorely felt by many of our citizens. It seems that for some time the stock which was stolen from this section of the country was generally taken to Tishomingo and Ittawamba counties, Mississippi, and there disposed of at about half its real value. After thus disposing of the stock, and while on their return to this city, their admiration for horseflesh being so great, and their regard for the Seventh Commandment so small, that all horses within their reach were gobbled and taken to this city, where they were, as in North Mississippi, sold at about half price.

This system of stealing has, undoubtedly, been carried on for some time, and would still be carried on but for the citizens of Saltillo, who gained an inkling of the manner, set detectives on their track, and readily ferreted out their entire system of plundering. A week ago last Friday, this gang, headed by one Bowly, who resides about three miles outside this city on the Germantown Plank road, entered the town of Saltillo, and were immediately arrested by the citizens, who, upon consultation, determined upon ridding the community of such ruffians, and a short time thereafter Bowly, with his six confederates, were ordered to be shot. This sentence was carried into immediate execution, and these bad men thus expiated the folly of their manifold crimes. We were unable to learn the names of the entire gang.

An Incident of the Loss of the "Carter."

Miss Canfield, of Cincinnati, was in the water three hours and a half. She does not recommend the cork life preserver very highly. She had one on, and when she got into the water she got a small board and floated with that. While in the water some person grabbed her foot, and held on, in their death struggle. She says she was perfectly calm, and not excited in the least. She saw she could not keep up, so she gave a sudden kick, and the person who held her by the foot let go, and she floated on down stream. She says she was held up by this board, and a mule which had come in contact with the board. The mule held the board up for more than half an hour with his nose. Miss Canfield lost everything she had excepting her watch, which she went back to her state-room for before going into the water. She was picked up by a boat from the *Evening Star*, and taken with others to Vicksburg.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF FREEDMEN.—The following is a list of Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, announced by the Bureau, February 10, 1866:—Brevet Major-General C. B. Fisk, for Kentucky and Tennessee, at Nashville. Brevet Major-General Wager Swayne, for Alabama, at Montgomery. Brevet Major-General Absalom Baird, for Louisiana, at New Orleans. Brigadier-General R. K. Scott, for South Carolina, at Charleston. Brigadier-General Davis Tillson, for Georgia, at Augusta. Brevet Brigadier-General J. W. Sprague, for Missouri and Arkansas, at Little Rock. Brevet Brigadier-General E. M. Gregory, for Texas, at Galveston. Colonel O. Brown, for Virginia, at Richmond. Colonel E. Whittlesey, for North Carolina, at Raleigh. Colonel Samuel Thomas, for Mississippi, at Vicksburg. Brevet Colonel T. W. Osborn, for Florida, at Tallahassee. Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Howard, for the District of Columbia, at Washington.

ARIZONA.—The message of Acting Governor McCormick was delivered to the Territorial Legislature of Arizona on the 11th of January. Mr. McCormick opposes the sale of the mining lands as likely to prove unprofitable to the Government; urges the pursuit of agriculture; calls attention to the importance of providing for the friendly Indians; commends a vigorous prosecution of the war against the Apaches, as necessary to the prosperity of every interest of the Territory; advises an appeal to Congress for the reinstatement of Arizona as a distinct surveying district, which all our people desire, and points out the need and value of a geological survey, and of the improvement of the navigation of the Colorado river.

SEVERE THUNDER STORM.—On the 12th inst. a severe thunder storm passed over Petersburg, Va. The lightning, which was very vivid, struck a large cypress tree in the yard of Captain Thomas Whitworth, near the city, and shattered it to pieces. The *Express* says:—"This cypress tree was planted in the year 1800, and was consequently sixty-five years old. Unusual with trees of its kind, it grew and flourished on elevated ground. It was a great favorite with the family, under whose shade many had grown from infancy to maturity."

DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS IN THE SOUTH.

Case of the Richmond "Examiner"—Orders from General Grant, Etc.

The New York *Times* of this morning has the following special despatches from Washington:—

The history of the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner* has not been heretofore given to the public. We are now enabled to present a brief statement of the whole matter as it occurred. The special articles to which exception was taken appeared in the *Examiner* respectively of the dates of January 26 and February 5 and 6. In the first date occurs this paragraph, in the leading editorial:—

"It would be immeasurably the worse consequence of our defeat in this war that the South should lose its moral and intellectual distinctions as a people, and cease to assert its well-known superiority in civilization, in political scholarship, and in all the standards of individual character over the people of the North. That superiority has been recognized by every foreign observer, and by the intelligent everywhere it is the South that in the past penned four-fifths of the political literature of America, and furnished the list of names best known in Europe either for commanding statesmanship or for personal virtue. That superiority the war has not conquered or lowered, and the South will do right to claim and cherish it."

In the same paper is printed an account of a ball at the Ballard House, given by the officers of the Union army. The writer ridicules and insults Federal soldiers; after giving an account of the preliminaries of the ball, he proceeds:—"The evening arrives, the Ballard is resplendent, there are the haughty dancers, the massive, gorgeous epaulets, the polished boots, the shining face, and the ubiquitous brass; there are women, too, and Southern women, we blush to say it, leaning on the arms which guided the weapon, or perhaps drew the sabre in the deadly conflict. The dance goes on. Supper is announced. The band strikes up, and the gay throng pass into the supper room; we count forty-five ladies in all; but, thank God! we see but few of the Richmond ladies. But, stop! whence that joyous-looking, bright-eyed Southern girl? Do our eyes deceive us? can it be? We look again—we doubt—we look again, but it is so. We cast our eyes over the room, but in that crowd we can see only one other lady of Richmond. We know the supper is over; the sound of music breaks forth, and the forty-five ladies are soon again whirling in the dance. The music is delightful; the room glitters with brass buttons and epaulets; but where is the joy for the Southern heart? Shall we fawn and truckle, play the hypocrite and smile when our hearts are full of woe? Where are the memories of the battlefield?" Another article follows, headed "Bellum and Post Bellum," describing the changed appearance of affairs at the hotels, and inveighing against the better treatment accorded to the Union soldier in comparison with that heretofore and now given to the Confederates. This is equally as bitter and vengeful as the preceding articles. In the *Examiner* of the 5th is a "double-leaded" notice at the head of the editorial column, stating that the demand for copies of the *Examiner* containing the account of the hop at the hotel was so great that the publisher was compelled, in order to accommodate the large number of friends and readers who desire to get copies of the account of the hop, to that morning issue a large special edition, containing, in addition to the usual reading matter, the two articles which seem to have created such a decided sensation. In the same paper are two other paragraphs, calculated to perpetuate bad feeling between North and South, one of these referring to the source of information upon which the account of the hop was made up, concluding thus:—"It is enough for us to know that we obtained it accurately, and that, too, without getting our foot within the circle where any Southern man, however weak his antecedents, should blush scarlet to be found, no matter how Yankeeized and galvanized he be now." In the third and last paper there is a reproduction of an account of another Loyal Union Hop at the Spottswood, which occupies over a column of the *Examiner*, and gives a list of the ladies who were present, and therefore contaminated. The editor published a card in the same paper, purporting to come from a number of ladies of Richmond of the first respectability. The editor thanks the ladies, and to show how he prizes the card promises to preserve it in one of the handsomest gilded frames that can be procured. The card reads thus:—

"MR. POLLARD:—We the undersigned, representing a large majority of the ladies of Richmond, feel that our thanks are due you for the able manner in which you described the loyal hops at the Spottswood and Ballard Hotels, and in especial do we thank you for designating the ladies of Richmond who were present." Such was the annoyance and such the insults to which the "designated" ladies were subject to in consequence of these articles, that they were compelled to address a note to General Terry asking his protection, and expressing a desire to continue their hitherto agreeable social relations with the Union men of the city, if they can be protected from the insults and annoyance suggested. It was upon thorough examination of the article in the *Examiner*, and due consideration of their baneful effect in stirring up and keeping alive hatred between the people of Richmond who represent the North and those of the South, that General Terry issued the order suppressing the paper.

As has been previously stated, Mr. Pollard came to Washington, sought the President, begged that the order be revoked, and was referred to General Grant. Upon calling to see the latter, Pollard was requested to put his application in writing. The substance of this we have already given. The following is a copy of General Grant's reply, indorsed on the back of the application:—

Reply to Application of H. Rives Pollard, Praying a Revocation of the Order Suppressing the "Richmond Examiner."—The course of the *Examiner* in every number which I have seen, has been such as to foster and increase the ill feeling towards the Government of the United States by the discontented portion of the Southern people. I believe it be for the best interests of the whole people, North and South, to suppress such utterances wherever the power exists to do so.

The power certainly does exist when martial law prevails, and will be exercised. Reluctant as I was to pursue this course, I have felt it my duty to pursue it in this instance; and as much as I dislike to interfere with the interests of individuals, I would deem it improper and mischievous in tendency to revoke the order for the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner* at this time. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lt-General.

Upon receiving this reply, Pollard immediately repaired to the Ebbitt House, and thence addressed a note to the President, dated February 17. The note is in the nature of a pledge, and runs thus:—"If the publication of the *Examiner* shall be permitted, I solemnly pledge my honor that it shall be devoted to the support of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, and that journal will continue heartily to support the President's policy."

Mr. Pollard called again on Mr. Johnson and presented the note, accompanying it with the most positive asseverations of good and loyal purposes in the future. The President directed that Pollard be permitted, upon the promises given, to resume the publication of the *Examiner*. Your Richmond correspondent this evening sends a despatch stating that Pollard announces by telegram from this city that he will resume publication of the *Examiner* on Wednesday next.

THE DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1866.—You will please send to these headquarters, as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a feeling of hostility between the people of different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only.

By command of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.
L. S. Burns, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FOURTH EDITION

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET.

RETURN OF MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD.

He Reports Great Suffering Among the Southern Whites.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

The fact that a special meeting of the Cabinet was called this morning in considerable haste, caused no little curiosity among the *quidnuncs*.

The President has revoked the order issued by General Grant, suspending the publication of the Richmond *Examiner*. Pollard, the editor, gave profuse pledges that he would conduct the paper more discreetly hereafter.

Major-General Howard has returned to Washington. Great suffering and destitution is reported to the Freedmen's Bureau, amongst the poor whites in Alabama. Many families are reported destitute of provisions, with no other shelter from the inclemency of mid-winter than huts of pine boughs. Many of these are widows, with families of children.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.), among other bills, introduced one constituting eight hours a days' work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the General Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McKee (Ky.) introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to exclude from all offices of the Government those who have or may hereafter be engaged in rebellion or conspiracy against the Government. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) introduced a joint resolution, declaring that the loyal States, or those who resisted the Rebellion, are sufficient to adopt amendments to the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ingersoll (Pa.) introduced a bill to reduce the duties on unsized paper for books and newspapers. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton is dull at 43@44c. for middlings. Flour dull; 5000 bbls. sold at a decline of 10@15c for State, which is quoted at $8 70 @8 10; Ohio. $8 25@10 75; Western, $6 65@8 15; Southern, $8 65@15 50; and Canada, $7 65@11 50. Wheat is 1@2c. lower; sales unimportant. Corn dull, with small sales. Beef steady. Pork steady at $28 62½@28 75 for mess. Lard dull at 15½@18½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Michigan Southern, 71¾; New York Central, 92¼; Reading, 101½; Hudson River, 104½; Canton Company, 44½; Virginia 6s, 64½; Missouri 6s, 78¼; Erie, 81½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 53; Carolinas 81½; Tennessee 6s, 92½; One-year Certificates 99¼; Treasury 7 3-10s, 99¾; 5-20s, 103¼; Coupon 6s, 104½; Gold, 137.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Rain Storm—Gold, Stocks, and Markets—Accidents and Crime—A Horrible Tragedy—Washington's Birthday, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 19.

We have had another rainy Sunday and blue Monday. Business in produce and merchandise is still quite moderate, and prices favor buyers generally. There are 580 vessels in port, and the freight market is dull. Money is easy, and the stock market is strong. Exchange on London firm at 108. Gold opens steady at 137¼.

Nathan Lewis, aged twelve years, while flying a kite on Saturday, fell from the roof of his father's dwelling to the yard, a distance of about fifty feet; one of his legs and his lower jaw were broken. After lingering for some hours death ensued.

The body of John Conroy, a regular soldier, was found drowned yesterday morning in the North river, near the Battery. After the inquest of Coroner Collin the remains were removed to Governor's Island for interment.

Patrick Dugan was shot about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, during a row in a dance-house corner of Washington and Rector streets. The ball took effect in his leg. No arrests were made.

A fire, the origin of which is unknown, occurred about 11 o'clock last night on the third floor of No. 186 West Houston street, destroying between three and four thousand dollars worth of stock and furniture, and damaging the building to the extent of two thousand dollars.

The hopes of skaters were again dashed oesterday by another change of weather, the rain storm, which commenced early in the dao, continuing during the night.

Mystery still surrounds the case of the three children found dead in Forty-seventh street, on Saturday evening. The mother, Anastina Schotz, had not yet been restored to consciousness yesterday, and it is feared that her mental powers have been entirely destroyed by some drug which it is supposed she took for the purpose of self-destruction. The Coroner's inquest did not take place yesterday; but is expected to commence to-day.

In the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue, Right Rev. Bishop Potter preached yesterday, and conferred the order of priesthood on Rev. Messrs. Wagner and Dimond.

Bishop Thompson, late of India, and the Rev. Alexander Graham, of Florida, preached to large congregations yesterday forenoon and afternoon in the Allen street Methodist church.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fifth avenue Baptist church was celebrated yesterday by appropriate services. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Armitage, preached a sermon in which he gave an interesting history of the church.

Thursday next will be the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country; but so far there appears to have been no general organization perfected for its celebration in this city, though several associations have arrangements for its semi-public observance. Among the other ceremonies, it is expected that General Grant will be in town on that day, and will have a reception in Union square. FULTON.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s new... 91½	100 sh Cata pf....b10 37
$800 U S 7 30s F&A 99¾	200 sh do......... 36½
100 sh Reading...... 51	200 sh do......... 36¾
200 sh do.......2d 59½	100 sh Ph & E.....2d 30
100 sh do......... 59½	200 sh Susq Can..... 13
400 sh St Nich Coal s10 8½	40 sh Lehigh Nav... 52½
100 sh N Pa R....s10 37	

SECOND BOARD.

$8000 City 6s new... 92	200 sh Mingo........ 1½
$1000 do......... 92	100 sh Reading...b60 59½
$1600 NPenn 6s s5wn 84	100 sh do......... 59¾
100 sh Cata pf....... 36½	500 sh Catawissa 26
200 sh do......s80 36½	50 sh Maple Shade. 4½
200 sh Corn Pl.....15-16	15 sh Cam & Am...119½
200 sh do........15-16	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Legal Intelligence see First Page.*]

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Read and Agnew.—Opinions were read in the following cases this morning by Agnew, J:—Louisa Hunt vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Certificate from Nisi Prius. We agree with our brother who tried this cause at Nisi Prius that the true interpretation of the contract between the Railroad company and Allison, the contractor, did not make the company liable for the manner in which he performed his work. The word "instructions" used in the agreement referred to the kind of structure, design, materials, combinations, and all matters pertaining to the planning of the building to be erected. But as to the mode of accomplishing the work which the contractor undertook, he was left to his own skill and judgment. His contract was to do the work in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and he was bound, therefore, to bring to its execution the degree of skill and care necessary to perform his covenant.

We may also remark upon the contract, as bearing upon the other question, that the persons employed upon the work were necessarily to be hired by the contractor, who undertook the whole. By its terms the Company were to be involved in the work or employment of hands only if, upon his failure, they availed themselves of the option given by the agreement to treat his contract as forfeited, do the work, and charge him with the cost. Now the declaration averred, and it was material to prove, that the deceased was employed by the Company, for the *gravamen* alleged was the duty to provide sound material and skilful persons in the erection of the building, and their neglect in this respect causing the injury and death of the deceased. But there was not a spark of proof of his employment by them, while evidence showed that the work of setting up the iron rafters, which fell and caused his injury, was done by Allison, the contractor. Now this fact, coupled with the contract which required this work to be done by him, left no doubt that the deceased was employed by him. But it is sufficient to say the burthen of the proof to show his employment by the Company devolved on the plaintiff, and she gave no evidence of it.

This brings us to the chief point in the argument of the plaintiff in error, that the Company was bound to furnish sound materials, and a suitable and safe plan of constructing the support of the rafters, and that their fall afforded a presumption that either the materials or the design of the structure was insufficient to support the ponderous iron rafters, when hoisted upon their columns. Upon this assumption of the fact, the Judge, it is said, was asked to instruct the jury that the company was answerable for negligence. This has two answers. It was most distinctly proved by the plaintiff, and without conflict of evidence, that the falling of the rafters was owing to their not being properly braced when hoisted. There was not a tittle of evidence to show that either the materials or the supporting structure was at fault. The next answer is, that the points did not call on the Judge to instruct upon the inference as to materials and structure, but that the falling was proof of negligence and unskilfulness on the part of the person performing the work; and that they must account for the falling by proof of some cause not arising in negligence or fault of the performance of it. The points therefore, involved the character of Allison, the contractor, and his mode of performing the work, and are founded on the idea that both he and the deceased were employes under the same principal. But here the proof wholly failed, for the plaintiff had not proved that Allison and the deceased were employed under the defendants as a common principal; while the defendants had shown that Allison was a contractor, not a mere employe, and that the deceased, if employed by either, must have been employed by Allison.

The learned Judge refused the plaintiff's points in view of the facts, and in this he did not err. I am not aware that it was ever held in any case that one who employs a contractor to erect a building, or to do any other mechanical work, becomes a guarantor to all the employes of the contractor for his skill and care in performing the work. In such a case the contractor is the principal of the persons whom he employs, and if his character for skilfulness and carefulness is to be ascertained, it is for those he employs to inquire into it. These views render the other assignments of error of no consequence. Judgment affirmed.

John B. Heyl vs. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company and the Southwark Railroad Company. Appeal from Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Wistar's Estate—Wistar's Appeal—McIntyre's Appeal. From Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Decree that accountant is to pay $1274·86 and costs of these appeals.

Estate of Premium Loan Association—Kisterbock's Appeal. Decree affirmed, at costs of appellant.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong.—Ashmead vs. The Protestant Episcopal Book Society. Before reported. The case was given to the jury this morning, under the charge of the Court, and they retired to agree upon a verdict. They had not agreed up to the time of closing our report.

A ROW OF BUILDINGS FALLING IN—FAMILIES RENDERED HOUSELESS.—A row of houses situated on Marshall street, below Oxford, have been in an unsafe condition for some time past, owing to the foundations settling. This morning about 10 o'clock the back wall of one of these dwellings fell to the ground; the house is No. 1531 Marshall street, and the lower part of the rear building is entirely down, and the side walls are at the present time out of the perpendicular.

A family named Farr occupy the dwelling, and they have been obliged to vacate the premises. Mrs. Farr was sick in bed at the time of the occurrence, and had to be carried out of the house. Water is working its way into the cellar of house No. 1533, and there are indications that the rear will fall in. This house is occupied by Mr. James Nollen, who has been obliged to remove his family and furniture. Mo 1535, occupied by Mr. Spear, is in a similar condition.

Water is fast entering the cellar, and the front wall is leaning badly. All these families have been compelled to remain, and there is momentary danger of the houses falling down. Mr. Nolen, who occupies No. 1533, notified his landlord several days since of the dangerous condition of these dwellings, but no action was taken to avert what bids fair to be a serious calamity. Members of the families mentioned are scattered around the neighborhood, having been furnished with temporary homes by the neighbors.

A HORSE TRANSACTION.—A man named John Taylor has been swindling another man. Taylor belongs to Mifflin county, and owned a horse. Said horse was blind in one eye, and was otherwise deficient in qualities pertaining to a desirable Bucephalus. Taylor, however, sold this comparatively worthless quadruped to another man at a very high price, the purchaser acting under the belief that he was buying a sound charger. For this deception Alderman Allen held the seller to bail.

A CASE OF FORGERY.—William Krout, a young man who resides in Germantown, and is employed by Frederick C. Newhall & Co., has been arrested on the charge of forgery. Krout, it is alleged, forged the name of Mr. Newhall on an order for a quantity of clothing, said order being drawn on Mr. Abraham Buckles. He also signed Mr Newhall's name to an order for a pair of boots, on a Mr. Arnold. Krout was taken before Ald. Thomas, who, after hearing all the circumstances connected with the case, held him to answer in the sum of $3500.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CANNED FRUITS.
TOMATOES, PEACHES
GREEN CORN, PETTIS POIS,
AND
CHAMPIGNON BLANCS.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Store closes at 7 P. M. 2 16pt

[illegible]
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,
FAMOUS FOR STYLE, EXCELLENCE, AND CHEAPNESS.

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation),
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes. Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.
Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
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